



Jordan Times

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PLO delegation arrives in Algiers

PARIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Algiers Saturday at the head of a military delegation, the Algerian News Agency (APN) said. The agency reported, in a despatch received in Paris, that Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said he would talk to Algerian leaders about recent Arab League contacts with the French and U.S. governments. APN said he would also examine bilateral questions within the framework of the unification of Arab ranks.

Cairo, Ankara agree to strengthen bilateral ties

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and Turkey agreed Saturday to consolidate bilateral relations in political, economic and other fields, officials said. The agreement was reached during talks between Turkish Trade Minister Kemal Canturk, Egyptian Premier Foad Mohieddin, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Economy Minister Mustafa Said. Mr. Canturk is the first Turkish minister to visit Egypt for several years and he came following a recent visit to Turkey by Mr. Ali. The officials quoted Dr. Mohieddin as expressing Egypt's appreciation of Turkey's stand towards efforts to bring about a peaceful Middle East settlement. It was also agreed to exchange visits by experts to strengthen bilateral cooperation, the officials added.

Ethiopia denies incursions into Somalia

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopia Saturday categorically rejected allegations by the European community aid to military purposes and continued an armed incursion into neighbouring Somalia. Responding to a recent European parliament resolution to suspend aid to Ethiopia because of the allegations, a foreign ministry spokesman said: "Ethiopia has never violated the territory of Somalia." "The fighting which is going on inside Somalia is a mass uprising by the oppressed people of Somalia against the tyrannical rule of (President) Siad Barre," he said. The spokesman denied charges that community food aid was being used by Ethiopian troops and rejected allegations that human rights violations in Ethiopia had increased.

Catholic victim found in N. Ireland

BELFAST (R) — The body of a 25-year-old Roman Catholic man who had been shot in the head was found in the boot of his car Saturday in a predominantly Protestant district of Belfast, police said. He was the fifth person killed in British-ruled Northern Ireland this week and police said his death had all the hallmarks of a sectarian killing. Gunmen shot dead two policemen, a Catholic priest, and a leading Protestant extremist in three separate incidents on Tuesday.

Haig arrives on private visit to Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in Israel Saturday night on private visit and said he believed if foreign forces should be removed from Lebanon as soon as possible, Mr. Haig, who is to receive an honorary degree from Ben-Gurion University in Beer-Sheva, told reporters he thought Israel did not want to stay in Lebanon "one hour longer than is absolutely necessary." Mr. Haig signed as Secretary of State last year amid controversy over Israel's invasion of Lebanon. He will have private meetings with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli leaders during his five-day visit. Mr. Haig, who stressed he was expressing his private views, said he would not condone using U.S. aid to put pressure on Israel.

Lebanese forces' 5 men in ruz village battle

BEIRUT (R) — The right-wing Lebanese forces' Christian militia said Saturday five of their men and one was wounded in fighting in a village southeast of Beirut. Muslim militiamen on the Christian forces who went themselves in the village of it Friday night after getting the statement said. After the fighting Israeli troops sealed off a village, mainly inhabited by ruz Muslims. Right-wing radio stations spoke of a Druze ambush. A left-wing station said the Christian militiamen attacked the village.

Habib, Gemayel launch new effort on Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel Saturday in a new diplomatic effort to clear Lebanon of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops.

Mr. Habib returned to Beirut Friday with increased powers from President Reagan to revive Washington's flagging efforts to free Lebanon of all foreign forces. He made no comment to reporters before or after Saturday's meeting.

He was believed to be checking the views of the Lebanese leadership and was expected to go on to Israel within the next day or two to do the same there.

Mr. Habib, 62, who negotiated the evacuation of Palestinian commandos from Beirut after the Israeli invasion in the summer, was sent back to the area by Mr. Reagan to give more muscle to recent efforts by his deputy, Morris Draper.

Mr. Draper shuttled between Lebanon and Israel over the last few weeks but appeared to make little progress in his attempt to get Israeli and Lebanese negotiators together to discuss the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz summed up the state of the withdrawal efforts at a press conference in Washington on Thursday when he said: "I think the state of play has been pretty well mapped out."

Mr. Shultz made no mention of the end of this year. The Reagan administration originally aimed at having all foreign forces out of Lebanon by the year's end.

The Israelis occupy Southern Lebanon and areas around Beirut. The Syrians are in the north and east, with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters operating behind their lines.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, who also met Mr. Habib Saturday, told reporters the U.S. envoy was not carrying any new proposals.

The reports, in several of Saturday's Lebanese papers, said Israel was demanding:

-- To maintain a position on the Barouk mountain, south-east of Beirut, which overlooks the Bekaa Valley and Syrian positions;



President Amin Gemayel

-- That the Lebanese border be open to Israeli goods and products;

-- That Israel and Lebanon should have semi-diplomatic offices in each other's country;

-- That Israel have the right to supervise maritime and air traffic in Lebanon's territorial waters and airspace.

PLO officials try to heal rift between Arafat, Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian officials are trying to ease tension between the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, and the Syrian government to clear the way for an important series of PLO meetings to be held in Damascus.

They said Mr. Arafat appeared to be unwilling to travel to Syria to chair the meetings until he was assured of a satisfactory welcome by the Syrian government and press.

Relations between Mr. Arafat, chairman of the PLO, and the government of President Hafez Al Assad have long been uneasy and took a turn for the worse recently when Syria criticised the PLO leader's moves to build close ties with Jordan.

The Palestinian sources said that senior figures from at least three of the eight commando groups in the PLO had tried to mediate between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Assad.

They said that at one point progress seemed to have been made and the PLO meetings, originally set for the beginning of this week, were arranged for Friday. But they were postponed again to a date still to be decided, possibly early next week.

King returns after 8-day tour of Morocco, France and Turkey

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Saturday afternoon at the end of an eight-day tour that took him to Morocco, France and Turkey.

In Morocco, King Hussein held talks with King Hassan II on mobilising Arab efforts at the international level within a joint Arab plan of action.

He also led an Arab League seven member committee on its visit to France where he met with President Francois Mitterrand to brief him on the Arab peace plans.

Following his visit to France, King Hussein made a three-day state visit to Turkey where he met with President Kenan Evren to discuss Middle East developments and ways of bolstering Jordanian-Turkish relations, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said.

Upon returning to Amman King Hussein was met by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, speakers of the Upper House of Parliament and the National Consultative Council, cabinet members, ambassadors of France, Morocco and Turkey to Jordan as well as senior officials and high ranking army officers.

Upon his departure from Ankara, King Hussein was accorded an official farewell ceremony and he reviewed the guard of honour which represented the Turkish ground forces, the navy and the air force.

President Evren as well as Turkish government members and senior officials took part in the farewell ceremony and Turkish Air force planes accompanied King Hussein's airliner through Turkish airspace.

Before his departure from Ankara, King Hussein expressed appreciation to the Turkish government for the hospitality accorded to him and his delegation.

Brotherly links between Jordan and Turkey are very strong and deeply rooted, and are constantly enhanced by the conviction that the two countries' aims and interests are common and the aspirations of the two peoples for a better future are identical," King Hussein was quoted as saying.

The King told news reporters that his talks with President Evren dealt with all aspects of Jordanian-Turkish relations and Middle East problems. He expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the talks and voiced

his hope that the visit will result in further strengthening of bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields, Petra said.

According to the agency, King Hussein said he will carry his impressions to the Jordanian people and the Arab countries about Turkey which he described as a strong and a stable nation "concerned with our problems and determined to work closely together to strengthen our bonds and ties."

King Hussein has extended an invitation to President Evren to visit Jordan and the invitation was accepted and the Turkish president will pay the visit to the near future, Petra said.

Accompanied by Turkey's Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken, King Hussein Saturday visited the ground forces academy in Ankara which was established in 1834, and was briefed by its commander on the institute's history and the military training programmes. He also saw military exercises performed by the academy students and received a token gift.

Returning with the King were Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

133 foreigners detained following Nigerian riots

LAGOS (R) — A total of 133 foreigners charged with involvement in religious riots in the northern Nigerian city of Kaduna have been recommended by a court for deportation, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported Saturday.

It said the foreigners from Chad, Niger, Mali and Togo, were among 178 people who appeared in Kaduna court Friday on charges relating to the riots three weeks ago, in which 50 civilians and two policemen died.

All the foreigners had admitted being illegal immigrants, the court was told. The magistrate recommended the government deport them within one week to ease overcrowding in the city prison, NAN said.

Zia observes 'freshness' in Soviet approach to Afghanistan

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said Saturday he found "some freshness" in the Soviet approach to Afghanistan during talks with new Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov early this week.

Gen. Zia, who met Mr. Andropov when he visited Moscow for President Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, told reporters it was premature to say the Soviet attitude had changed.

"However, I noticed some freshness in their attitude," he added.

He also said he hoped a new relationship would develop between Pakistan and the Soviet Union and that his visit would "prove useful". He did not elaborate.

Pakistani-Soviet relations have been strained for three years since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Pakistan opposes the Soviet presence there and Moscow has accused Islamabad of helping anti-government Afghan rebels.

When President Zia returned from Moscow on Tuesday he said the two sides had agreed to continue contacts and "compare notes" on Afghanistan in the future.

He said Saturday the United Nations secretary-general's special

envoy, Diego Cordovez, would visit Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran next month for the second time this year to discuss the Afghan issue.

Mr. Cordovez first visited the region in April and acted as an intermediary in indirect talks between the Pakistani and Afghan foreign ministers in Geneva in June.

"The next programme will be drawn up after Mr. Cordovez's visit," President Zia said.

He said he would also discuss the region with President Reagan when he visits the United States early next month.

President Zia said there was no fixed agenda for his U.S. visit but he would inform Mr. Reagan about his talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi early this month on improving relations between India and Pakistan.

Pakistan wanted "very friendly and...good" relations with India befitting the two close neighbours, he said.

On domestic issues, Gen. Zia said the present situation in Pakistan was not conducive to holding elections which he has postponed twice since seizing power in a July 1977 military coup.

But he said he would announce the blueprint of a "viable political framework" by Aug. 14 next year.

Clashes over Chad's representation may delay OAU summit

TRIPOLI (R) — A confrontation between radical and moderate states seems likely to force the second postponement of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in four months, delegates said Saturday.

The underlying division between the OAU's progressive and conservative states burst into the open again Friday night when 14 nations walked out of a foreign ministers session in protest at their failure to admit the new government of Chad.

Delegates said five other states were poised to join the protest Saturday in a move that could threaten the future of the 19-year-old organisation, the world's largest regional grouping.

OAU official said that under the organisation's founding charter the 20th summit scheduled to open in Guinea next May could not be held unless the 19th summit, already aborted here once in August, took place.

"We are witnessing the disintegration of our organisation," said one delegate of the crisis.

It is the second to paralyse OAU business in nine months of walkouts and boycotts among the OAU's 51 members, first over the Western Sahara and then over Chad.

Libyan Secretary (minister) of Information, Ahalgam Abd-rahman accused the United States and the moderate bloc of using the Chad issue as a pretext to sabotage the Tripoli talks.

"They do not want the 19th summit to take place here. On Friday it was the Saharan Problem. Now we have solved that, they have raised Chad," he told a group of Western reporters in the first official Libyan comment on the current impasse.

Delegates from more than 20 countries held informal discussions in the conference hall this afternoon to discuss ways out of the deadlock but said there had been no breakthrough.

They said there might be a further informal meeting Saturday evening or possibly Sunday.

The boycotting states refused to discuss an agenda until a representative of the Hissene Habre

government, which seized power in Chad in June, was seated at the talks in a move that would have implied formal OAU recognition of its rule.

This was opposed by a radical group led by Libya, a supporter of the government of Goukouni Oueddei which was driven from the capital, N'Djamena, when Mr. Habre's troops seized it some five months ago.

If the summit is aborted it will deprive Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of the OAU chairmanship he is due to assume from Kenya and with it the traditional right to address the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's behalf.

Recovery of Hong Kong, Taiwan is part of China's basic policy

PEKING (R) — The recovery of Hong Kong and Taiwan is part of China's basic national policy, alongside economic modernisation and a peaceful, independent line in foreign affairs, according to Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

The official Central People's Radio Station said Mr. Hu told this Friday to visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda during wide-ranging discussions focusing mainly on foreign and bilateral affairs.

"Our basic national policies are as follows," the radio quoted the general secretary as saying.

"Firstly, we must wholeheartedly carry out the four modernisations," he said referring to the development of agriculture, industry, science and technology and defence.

"Secondly, we must unify our country, bring about the return of Taiwan to the fatherland and take back Hong Kong."

"Thirdly, we must oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace," he added, using China's favourite code-word to attack what it sees as superpower attempts to dominate other nations.

These three basic policies were first laid down by China's top leader Deng Xiaoping in a major speech in January 1980, but then they were in reverse order and contained no direct reference to Hong Kong.

Diplomatic analysts said it was apparently the first time that recovery of the British colony on the South China coast was explicitly stated as part of these fundamental aims, whose order was switched round last year.

But the analysts said Mr. Hu's remark about the British colony went no further than public statements already made by Chinese leaders.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said during a visit by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in September that China intended to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, although he did not say how or when or what this would mean in practice.

China and Britain have since started confidential talks in Peking on the future of the bustling free port of five million people, with the declared common aim of preserving its stability and prosperity.

A senior Chinese official told a visiting Hong Kong trade mission recently the talks should be completed within the next year or two.

China attacks U.S., Moscow Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping Saturday criticised the United States for unspecified "acts of intervention" in the Asia-Pacific region and said both Washington and Moscow posed threats there.

Official Chinese reports said Mr. Deng was speaking during a meeting with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, who later flew home at the end of a four-day official visit.

Referring to China's renewed consultations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Deng said they were based on the principle of preserving peace and opposing "hegemonism."

Mr. Deng's criticism of Washington appeared to be evidence of China's more even-handed treatment of the two superpowers since relations with the U.S. were soured by a dispute over American arms sales to Taiwan.

But his reference to Sino-Soviet relations indicated that although some degree of thaw was conceivable, China remained strongly opposed to what it views as Soviet expansionism.

Peking Television quoted Mr. Deng as saying: "The Soviet Union is augmenting its military forces in this (Asia-Pacific) region and the U.S. is unpopular because



Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua (left) was replaced by Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian (right) Friday. (A.P. photo)

of its acts of intervention in this region."

Sino-Soviet ties have been the subject of considerable speculation following last week's visit to Moscow by Foreign Minister Huang Hua for the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Huang, in his last diplomatic mission before he left office Friday, had a 90-minute meeting there with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. It was China's highest-level contact with the Kremlin for 13 years.

Peking Television quoted Mr. Deng Saturday as saying: "We are still having contacts with the Soviet Union. But our consultations with the Soviet Union on the normalisation of relations have a principle behind them—namely opposition to hegemonism and preservation of world peace."

Craxi backs proposed Italian coalition

ROME (R) — Socialist leader Bettino Craxi, whose party appears to hold the key to Italy's political crisis, said Saturday he firmly believed current attempts to form a new government would succeed.

Speaking after talks with 74-year-old Amintore Fanfani, the Christian Democrat seeking to forge a new coalition, Mr. Craxi declared: "I really think the government will be formed."

The Christian Democrats, Italy's strongest party with 263 of

the 630 seats in parliament, need the backing of the Socialists' 62 seats and that of one smaller party to secure a majority in the assembly.

Mr. Fanfani's meeting with Mr. Craxi was his second with the Socialist leader since he was asked on Tuesday to try to form Italy's 43rd post-war government. He later reported to President Sandro Pertini on his progress.

Political sources said Mr. Fanfani had now received broad backing from the five parties that formed the outgoing coalition of

Republican Giovanni Spadolini, but an accord on a programme to confront Italy's grave economic crisis still needed to be hammered out.

Mr. Spadolini's coalition was made up of the Christian Democrats and Socialists, backed by the minority Republican, Social Democratic and Liberal parties which between them hold 45

Walesa, Glomp hold talks

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, had more than two hours of talks in Warsaw Saturday with Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glomp.

Mr. Walesa, released from internment last weekend, declined to answer questions after the meeting, nor did the church reveal what was discussed.

It was Mr. Walesa's first meeting with Archbishop Glomp since the Solidarity leader was interned and the union suspended under martial law, imposed last December.

A member of the Communist Party politburo has suggested that Mr. Walesa could join Archbishop Glomp's social council, an important advisory church body, but neither Mr. Walesa nor the church has given any indication of this.

Mr. Walesa, a devout Catholic, was rarely seen as union leader without a badge of the black Madonna icon, Poland's holiest religious symbol, in his lapel.

The Solidarity leader drove to the primate's residence from his home in the northern port of Gdansk Saturday and sources close to his family said he was expected home Saturday night.

He has said he needs up to a month of peace to assess the situation in Poland after his 11 months of isolation before deciding on his future course.

He made V-for-victory signs as he left by car Saturday after his meeting with the primate.

After meeting the Archbishop, Mr. Walesa briefly visited the offices of the episcopate and then spent some time at the office of former Solidarity adviser Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, a prominent Warsaw lawyer who has defended many opposition figures.

Mr. Walesa last met Archbishop Glomp last Dec. 9, four days before martial law was declared, as the union and the church held urgent talks on the worsening political situation.

In the previous month both men had met Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski in a bid to form a national front to ease the crisis.

Mr. Walesa was accompanied at Saturday's meeting by his family priest, Father Henry Jankowski, who has been close to Solidarity since being chaplain to striking shipyard workers in mid-1980 when the union was formed.

The church strongly supported Solidarity when it was operating freely and criticised last month's decision by the Communist military government to harden last December's suspension into a total ban.

Archbishop Glomp repeatedly appealed for the release of Mr. Walesa and all others held without trial under martial law.

HOME NEWS

Seminar opens on ways to develop animal fodder

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day seminar on the use of un-conventional foodstuffs as animal feed in the Arab World opened here Saturday. Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub, who deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in opening the seminar, said the seminar is designed to help Arab countries achieve food security through increasing animal products.

The seminar assumes "a significant role since its objectives are the development and diversification of fodder production through the use of un-conventional resources and the results of the discussions during the seminar will help in working out solutions for a host of economic problems," the minister said.

Also addressing the opening session was Dr. Fahd Al Azab, regional director of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), who said that the AOAD has so far made 20 studies on agricultural problems in Jordan and has offered technical

assistance to Jordan to help eliminate pests in the Jordan Valley. Another AOAD representative, Abdulkader Abu Aqadeh, outlined the organisation's programmes for achieving food security in the Arab World and for finding scientific solutions to food problems.

Agriculture Ministry Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi, who also addressed the participants, said that the Arab World has been suffering from a shortage of food supplies since the 1950s. Food problems have become the centre of discussion at political, economic and scientific meetings, he said.

Between 1975 and 1978 the Arab World was able to produce only 72 per cent of its food requirements and the gap is widening every year, Dr. Lawzi pointed out. He expressed hope that the current seminar will discuss the subject of conducting a survey to estimate the quantity of fodder that can be produced in the Arab World.

The seminar is expected to discuss methods of exploiting agricultural and industrial waste for developing animal wealth in the Arab World, the use of non-conventional fodder in Kuwait and Syria and a feasibility study of manufacturing fodder from industrial and agricultural waste in Iraq.

Fifty working papers that deal with various aspects of these subjects are to be studied by the seminar.

Taking part in the seminar are more than 70 Arab experts and researchers that represent ministries of agriculture, universities and research centres in Libya, Iraq, Somalia, Algeria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Morocco and Jordan.



Delegates from various Arab countries attend a seminar opened in Amman Saturday on ways to develop non-conventional sources of animal fodder (Petra photo)

Science, technology course opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on defining priorities in science and technology for the Arab World opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday. RSS Director-General Albert Butros said in a speech to the participants that "defining these priorities reflects scientific and technological progress of a nation."

He reviewed RSS efforts in this respect and said that a special study was submitted to the conference on science and technology held in Jordan in 1978.

Dr. Butros paid tribute to the staff of Al Najah University in Nablus for their "heroic scientific and technological progress of a nation."

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Royal Scientific Society Director-General Albert Butros (sitting, second from right) and delegates from various Arab countries Saturday attend the opening ceremony of a training course on priorities of science and technology in the Arab World (Petra photo)

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Minister of Supplies Ibrahim Ayyoub (second from left) addresses a seminar opened in Amman Saturday on ways to develop un-conventional sources of animal fodder. To Mr. Ayyoub's right is Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi (Petra photo)

Asfour meets trade official from Britain

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and the director of trade relations for the London-based Middle East Association, Leighton Johnes, held talks here Saturday on ways of promoting trade relations between the United Kingdom and Jordan.

Later Mr. Johnes, on a short visit to Jordan, called at the Amman Chamber of Commerce and met with its Director-General Rajeh Al Amin, who briefed the visitor on the chamber's tasks and activities and its efforts to promote Jordanian trade.

The two discussed ways of promoting cooperation between Jordanian and British businessmen and increasing the volume of trade between Britain and Middle East states.

They also explored the prospects of offering courses on trade to Jordanian personnel, which the Middle East Association organises in London.

Jordan, Morocco plan to set up joint venture

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Director of Moroccan Commercial Centres Fadel Al Hashimi is due here Tuesday for talks aimed at establishing a joint Jordanian-Moroccan commercial company.

Mr. Hashimi told the correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, here that the aim of the planned company is to bolster economic cooperation between Jordan and Morocco and to increase the volume of trade between the two countries. The projected company will be charged with managing Jordanian and Moroccan commercial centres in various countries, Mr. Hashimi said.

The Moroccan official is currently on a visit to Baghdad at the head of an official delegation for talks on Iraqi-Moroccan cooperation in economic and trade affairs.

Ministry restricts transit period for vehicle drivers

By Affah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Finance and Customs has reinstated in November the application of the previous transit traffic law which allows a 24-hour stopover for drivers of vehicles carrying transit goods passing through Ramtha border.

"Upon the drivers' request the 24-hour period was extended to 48 hours, giving them sufficient time to rest and complete customs formalities," Mr. Adei Al Qudah, under-secretary at the Ministry of Finance and Customs told the Jordan Times.

The previous law was reinstated because of the drivers' "misuse" of the 48-hour privilege for personal matters, Mr. Qudah said.

According to Mr. Qudah, the truck drivers "have diverged from international traffic rules and regulations which forbid them to enter the boundaries of any country through which transit goods pass."

Mr. Qudah said that all transit trucks coming from Europe, Lebanon, and Turkey and passing through customs posts at Ramtha, Amari and Ramtha-Ha and vice-versa should use only the roads permitted to them and stay only 24 hours at each stop for customs purposes.

The official added that 24 to 48 transit trucks pass through Ramtha daily and the customs paid are in accordance with international traffic rules.

Instructions have been issued to all customs posts and highway patrols to "supervise the strict enforcement of the new regulations and violators are liable for prosecution," Mr. Qudah said.

Plant protection symposium to start in Amman Monday

By Riyadh M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Arab Society for Plant Protection will open its first scientific symposium on Monday at the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of Jordan, according to Abdullah Al Musa, a prominent Jordanian plant virologist and a dedicated member of the society and the preparatory committee for the conference.

Dr. Musa said that the Beirut-based society, set up in 1981, aims at "improving and encouraging scientific cooperation among Arab researchers and specialists in the field of plant protection."

Dr. Musa added that participants representing 15 Arab countries in addition to a few international plant pathologists will take part in the symposium.

Participants in the four-day discussions will study plant diseases affecting the main agricultural crops in the Arab World of high economic importance such as tomatoes, wheat and cucumber.

The conference will be opened by Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, president of the university. Staff members of the Faculty of Agriculture in the university will also take part, Dr. Musa said.

Irbid to have girls vocational school

IRBID (Petra) — The Department of Education here plans to build a vocational school for girls on a 15-dunum land to serve five towns in Irbid Governorate. According to the department's director, Mohammad Al Halalshah, the school will benefit the towns of Sarh, Husn, Sharana, Nuweimeh and Eidoun.

Amman governor discusses Zarqa development schemes

ZARQA (Petra) — Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili met here Saturday with the chairman of the Zarqa Municipality committee, Dr. Noufan Al Humud and reviewed the municipality's future programmes.

Mr. Mousili also called on Zarqa District Acting Governor Musleh Tarawneh and discussed various development projects in the district especially projects for developing the local community and development schemes in Birein.

At a meeting held by the Zarqa Municipality committee it was decided that heads of various sections be granted wider powers to enable them to render improvised public services. At the end of the meeting it was announced that a team of 60 Health Department officials will launch a campaign to deal with street vendors, especially those who sell sweets and food near schools. The campaign will cover shopping centres and the city's market place as well as residential areas.

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Hussein pays respects to late Turkish leader



His Majesty King Hussein Friday lays a wreath at the mausoleum of the late Turkish leader, Kamal Ataturk, during the King's visit to Turkey (Photo by Zohrab)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Boycott office bans 2 books.

AMMAN (J.T.) — At the recommendation of the Special Bureau for Boycotting Israel, the Publication Censorship Office has banned two books from circulation in Jordan. The first, "The Man Who Wanted Tomorrow," by Berian Freemantle, was published by Sphere Books Company, while the second, "Psychology of Sex Education For Children," by Dr. Omayah Al Khamash was published in occupied Jerusalem.

IPA plans training for diplomats

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Institute of Public Administration (IPA) is drafting a training programme for 25 prospective diplomats recently appointed at the Foreign Ministry, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said. The programme, expected to start mid-December, aims at recruiting would-be embassy staffs, training them on diplomatic work, general international law and current international political affairs, in addition to specialised administrative issues, Petra said. The present is the fourth programme organised by the IPA for Jordanian diplomats.

Zarqa to have Islamic cultural centre

ZARQA (Petra) — The Awqaf Department here announced Saturday that it has embarked on a project to build an Islamic cultural centre in Zarqa. The centre, to include a big mosque, offices for the Awqaf Department and a cultural hall, is expected to cost JD 110,000, the announcement said. The Awqaf Department is also working on a map showing the location of mosques and Islamic centres in Zarqa and surrounding areas.

New envoy meets Lebanese minister

BEIRUT (Petra) — Jordan's newly-appointed Ambassador to Lebanon Mu'tasem Al Bilbeisi Friday presented a copy of his credentials to Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem. At a meeting with Mr. Salem the ambassador also discussed current Arab affairs and ways to develop Jordanian-Lebanese relations.

Special courses open for teachers

KARAK (Petra) — Three training courses for teachers of secondary schools in Karak and Tafleh opened here Saturday. The courses, each to last three days, have been organised by Yarmouk University's Continued Education and Community Service Department. Addressing the opening session, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran said that the courses are designed to promote various community activities. The course is for teaching teachers on improved methods of teaching English, mathematics, and student guidance, he said.

Zarqa cooperatives get subsidised barley

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) office at Zarqa Saturday started distributing white Turkish barley to cattle-risers in Zarqa District. JCO officials said 400 tons will be extended to cooperative farmers in the district at lower prices than those of the local market. They added that individual farmers could purchase quantities available after satisfying the needs of cooperatives. The JCO is still selling bran to cooperative farmers at a special price, lower than that of the local market.

German ladies plan charity bazaar

AMMAN (J.T.) — German ladies in Jordan will hold an annual Christmas bazaar in aid of the orphanage of the Schneller School near Marka. The bazaar, to be held at the West German ambassador's residence here on Nov. 25, will feature German specialties, books, Christmas decorations, cakes and cookies and the students of the vocational training school of Schneller will sell self-made handicrafts.

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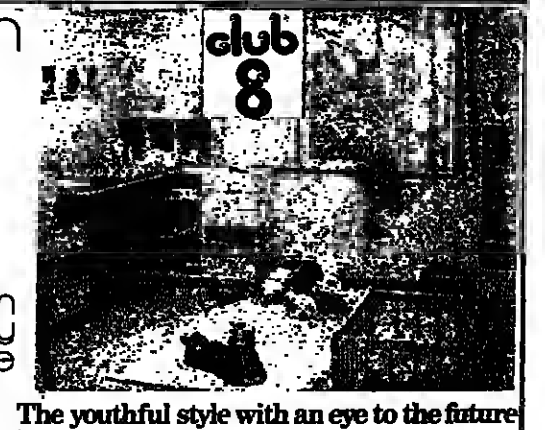
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Playing the peace card

BEFORE more hopes are raised that the Palestine National Council (PNC) will adopt a more "moderate" line towards accepting a Middle East settlement based on recognition of Israel, a simple question has to be asked: what incentive would the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership have in order to propose such a move to its parliament in exile in the first place?

The question may be simple, but clearly there are no easy answers.

At stake is what some see as selling the PLO's birthright for no return. There is also the fact that the American strategy offers the organisation's leadership little prospect of swift awards, while Israeli hostility, be it Likud or Labour, offers nothing at all.

There might be some political benefits in proposing a mutual, simultaneous recognition between the PLO and Israel. And, the PNC may look kindly upon such a proposition. In light of practical solutions, however, more favourable odds could be obtained through capitalising on a reconciliation of the Reagan and Arab peace plans.

Some would argue it is no more a question

of incentives for the PLO to cling to its covenant or present policies, but one of political survival, which the PNC should be trying to answer when it meets next month or early next year, probably in Tunis. And, then, there is the biggest incentive of all, that of ending as soon as possible the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza without any overt PLO role, which the council also has to consider, the argument continues.

So, as much as it is legitimate to expect that the Palestinians will reaffirm their commitment to armed struggle until their national rights are restored, there will be even more difficult choices to make, especially on how best to fight on the political front.

In such a complex situation, it would be perfectly understandable if the PNC did not actually adopt clear-cut, dramatic resolutions. Yet, Palestinians are no doubt aware that playing the peace card is the mighty weapon with which they can confront a militaristic, expansionist Israel and a fascist Begin. Their legitimate and inalienable rights as a people will remain of course their best guardian.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. plans make no dent in Israeli policies

U.S. special envoy Philip Habib has returned to the region as a personal representative of President Reagan, with the task of guaranteeing a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and reinforcing the U.S. president's initiative as the sole basis of a Middle East settlement.

Prominent Lebanese leaders have expressed their concern for giving priority to the withdrawal issue, particularly after frequent announcements by President Reagan expressing hope to see the task accomplished before the end of 1982.

Nevertheless, it is the time factor that is of major importance at the present stage, a factor that Israel has in mind all the time while creating obstacles on the path to peace by invariably attempting to thwart every step towards peace in the region.

At the Lebanese level, Israel has demanded approval to oversee Lebanese aerial space, to have free access to Lebanese waters and a military base on Lebanese territory, according to Falangist radio; not only this, but it has also increasingly created some de facto economic situation in southern Lebanon, with which any thought of exercising national sovereignty by the Lebanese government will prove futile.

In the West Bank, Israel's settlement plans are being carried out feverishly to create new realities: the liquidation of higher education is pursued tirelessly by indiscriminately deporting professors and instructors; direct interference in the religious affairs of the Christian community has become a regularity, the most recent of which is the refusal to renew the residence permit for Assistant to Patriarch of the Armenian Orthodox Church Karakin Kazanjian; the Village Leagues are given mandate to terrorise anti-occupation citizens to provide coverage for persistent Israeli interference and repression under security claims.

With the Egyptians, the Israeli leadership refuses to withdraw from Taba unless Cairo agrees to send back its ambassador to Tel Aviv, a question that seems of no credibility at the present with the Egyptian commitment to the U.S. peace initiative.

Such obstacles created by Israeli simply play on the time element, leading to a jeopardy of all peace procedures desired by the U.S. administration, at least till the new U.S. election campaigns start to gain momentum.

What peace efforts could the U.S. administration then have to offer the region?

peace efforts is to be maintained, and trust in American ability to pave the way for peace is to be sustained.

The entirety of the world community, in addition to the broad strata of not only Americans, but also Israelis express concern for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. We wonder if the American administration would continue to dwell on the illusion of handling the Israeli partner delicately as a means for neutralising Israeli extremism. Such an argument seems to cost much more than realities can take. Big chances never occur too often.

Village rivalries grow in bitterness

Israel fuels Druze-Christian feud

By David Hirst

For many Lebanese it had long seemed inherently likely and now it has become a certainty; the Israelis are playing an important role in provoking the fighting between Christians and Druzes in the mountains around Beirut. For the first time, Israel's closest friends in the country, the right-wing Christian Phalangists, are openly saying it too. And saying that the Israelis are intervening on behalf of the Druzes.

The inter communal strife—murders, kidnappings, the bombardment of villages—in the Chouf mountains, and adjoining regions of mixed Druze-Christian population, has been spreading and intensifying ever since the Israeli invasion, but especially in the past couple of weeks.

Seven people were killed and 15 injured in two episodes last week. Earlier, 10 died in an attack on a funeral procession.

Serious development

The fighting is seen by everyone as a very serious development which, if not brought under control, could fatally complicate the task which newly installed President Gemayel is finding hard enough—securing the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian forces, and establishing his own authority in their place.

Once begun, Christian-Druze blood feuds are apt to be the most vicious and uncontrollable of Lebanon's confessional conflicts. Historic memories, and fierce local traditions account for this, as well as the close intermingling of the rival communities, with hardly a village that belongs exclusively to one or the other.

Throughout the seven years of civil war, the Mountain, as these highly sensitive areas are often called, was relatively free of confessional violence. It fell under the control—loosely applied—of the late Kemal Jumblatt and his son, Walid, in their combined role of traditional Druze leaders and head of the National Movement, the left-wing alliance that fought side by side with the Palestinians.

Several thousand Christians, feeling threatened by the occasional violence that did erupt, emigrated to the Christian heartlands, where some joined the Phalangist militia and awaited the day when they could return by force.

They are now doing. They are setting up barracks and outposts in places where they hardly had a political, let alone a military, presence before the civil war. They have installed themselves in the Lebanese army barracks at Beiteddin and Deir al-Qamar. Local militiamen are assisted by

regular Phalangist troops from the Christian heartland. It has all been made possible by the Israelis.

But now, much to their con-

community achieve a total domination over all the others, preferring to aid each against the other with the object of manipulating them all. Last week, the Phalangist newspapers Al-amal, described Israeli help to the Druzes as "flagrant."

Israeli involvement

"We could wipe them out," said a spokesman of the Phalangist-dominated Lebanese forces. "We have 3,000 men up there, while they only have 600." He then produced a tape recorded conversation that seemed to demonstrate Israeli involvement on the other side. According to Phalangist military and security officials, the Israelis have sent in Israeli Druze soldiers to help their Lebanese coreligionists with expertise and perhaps even manpower. They say that the Israelis prevent the Phalangists from exploiting their military superiority, denying them suitable artillery positions and the like. At the same time, other independent sources say, Israeli troops frequently fire on either Phalangist or Druze positions in such a way that each believes the other was responsible.

If the fighting in the Mountain gets worse, says Al-amal newspaper, the may come a time when

"Israeli protection becomes popular demand in the Mountain and Syrian protection a popular demand in the 'North'."

"I am afraid," says Karim Palradouni, the late Bashir Gemayel's influential political adviser, "that we are moving from this phase of balanced withdrawals that of balanced occupations."

If the Lebanese forces withdraw from the Mountain, the partition of Lebanon will begin. I believe that the Israeli design and the Druze dream converge in the creation of a Druze mini-state inside and outside Lebanon.

Generally speaking, while still reserving their harshest censures for their local Lebanese adversaries, the Phalangists agree that Israel's strategy is to prevent President Gemayel from asserting his authority over a country in turmoil until he is ready to negotiate a Israeli withdrawal on Israel's terms.

The Israelis are demanding procedural framework for withdrawal negotiations—political, diplomatic, rather than technical—military—that implies Lebanese "recognition" of Israel. President Gemayel, mindful of his relations with the Arabs, is apparently determined not to be another Sadat.

—From the Guardian



Burma in the firm hands of Ne Win

One of the last fiefdoms

By Michael Fathers
 Reuters

RANGOON — A year after stepping down from the presidency, Burma's military strongman General Ne Win still rules the country as his personal fiefdom with a small body of trusted lieutenants to carry out his orders. According to diplomats and Rangoon residents, he seldom leaves his heavily-guarded villa on the shores of Inya lake in Rangoon's northern suburbs.

But he does appear at special meetings of his Burmese Socialist Programme Party, the instrument he forged to turn Burma into a Socialist and Non-aligned state, and events celebrating the army, the source of his power.

Ne Win's successor, President San Yu, 64, a loyal understudy who inherited the mantle of his mentor in November last year, is no more than a figurehead leading a government which handles only day-to-day administration, the diplomats said. The real power is centralised around Ne Win, at 72 still chairman of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party and the army, they said.

In a society as secretive as Burma's, the separate roles of the government, the party and the army are indistinguishable. The focus of power is the party's central executive committee, or politburo, which Ne Win heads. San Yu is not even a member of this select body of former and serving soldiers.

Ne Win's personalised rule has dominated Burma for the last 20 years. His style of government is frequently compared with the kings who ruled lowland Burma from Mandalay before they were toppled by Britain's imperial armies in the 19th century. "Ne Win uses people as glorified clerks. He hates the word advice," an Asian diplomat said.

Chief clerk

Since Ne Win retired from pub-

lic life, the man emerging as his mouthpiece and "chief clerk" is Brigadier Tin Oo, third-ranked in the party hierarchy after becoming joint general secretary last year. Tin Oo, 55, has no government post, but he was formerly Ne Win's personal military assistant.

Trained by the American Central Intelligence Agency and the East Germans, he was chief of Burma's military and civilian intelligence network and still keeps close control on all matters dea-

to interpret his opinions, committee members have told diplomats. In turn, he passes on information from the committee and politburo to the reclusive Ne Win. Tin Oo's role as Ne Win's go-between has enabled him to place his own men in important and sensitive positions. They include Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing, Home (Interior) Minister Colonel Bo Ni, Industry Minister Maung Cho, Brigadier Myo Aung, head of the Rangoon military command, and Colonel Kan Nyunt, head of the Directorate of Defence Services Intelligence, diplomats said.

Although known as the king-maker to the Burmese, Western diplomats consider Tin Oo is not popular because of his former and still influential control of Burma's pervasive secret police.

Unlike his senior party colleagues, Tin Oo was never a serving soldier, only a desk officer, one reason why he does not have the army's full support. Tin Oo's main rival for Ne Win's ear is the defence minister, General Kyaw Htin, 58, who is also deputy prime minister and a member of the party's politburo. He has been a career soldier since joining the nationalist Burma Defence Army (BDA) under Ne Win's command in 1943 during Britain's war with Japan in Burma.

At the centre of the triumvirate under Ne Win is another of Ne Win's former BDA colleagues, former General Aye Ko, 61. As secretary general of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party, he ranks second in the hierarchy after Chairman Ne Win.

Diplomats said Aye Ko was considered a colourless figure whose reputation rested on his honesty and administrative ability. "If Ne Win were to die, Aye Ko would succeed as chairman of the party by legal right. But if you were looking for the real ruler of Burma when the old man (Ne Win) goes for good, keep your eyes on Kyaw Htin and Tin Oo," an experienced Asian diplomat said.

So far, the loudest signal has been to stress continuity, coupled with a warning that the Kremlin leadership continues to lay heavy stress on maintaining a high military posture. This has confirmed the initial view of many analysts that, while long-term changes are likely, it may take months before a distinctive Andropov line becomes discernible.

Whether the process is speeded-up depends on how quickly Mr. Andropov consolidates his power and how far he has to bow to an old guard long dominated by Mr. Brezhnev, experts say. Highly-placed analysts for NATO governments question the assumption of many commentators that a "window of opportunity," offering prospects for major change, may have been opened up following the Kremlin changeover.

Some say the window's aperture for significant short-term movement may prove to be relatively small. Officials say NATO defence and foreign ministers and government leaders of the 10 European Community nations, at a series of meetings starting in two weeks, will be advised to follow a policy combining firmness with flexibility.

They will be told it would be a mistake to hold out hopes for big Western concessions, but equally wrong to chart an unyielding or excessively hardline approach in coming months. Either tack could send a false message to the new leadership during what could be a difficult transition period.

Foreign policy

Important meetings of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet are due next week. They are likely to provide better clues on foreign policy than the brief statements made so far, and may show whether Mr. Andropov is supreme or if he is forced to share power.

Analysts noted that Mr. Andropov, 68, made two major references to East-West détente in a funeral oration for Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow's Red Square on Monday. "We shall always be loyal to the cause of the struggle for peace,"

for the relaxation of international tension," he said.

Analysts were also struck by his reference, during a half-hour meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush, to Soviet interest in "revitalising the international atmosphere." They saw this as a muted answer to a question from Bush, who said last week that Soviet leaders acted "in a very unhelpful manner."

"They will meet a tough response in the West," said Britain's Foreign Office, and other Western governments sent high-ranking officials to the Brezhnev funeral.

For the U.S., the Bush-Brezhnev meeting represented the highest-level superpower encounter since Mr. Reagan took office. For other Western countries the funeral provided the first opportunity for high-level contacts for a year or even longer.

Mr. Bush described his meeting as "frank, cordial and substantive." He said the challenge involved in improving relations "while enormous, are far from insurmountable."

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said any evidence the Kremlin was willing to work for genuine disarmament "will be met with a ready welcome and quick response from us."

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, on a visit to Washington, said he urged Mr. Reagan to meet the Kremlin leaders "but only after careful preparation."

Western hopes for improved relations with the Soviet bloc were also fired by Poland's release of Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa after 11 months of detention and hints from the Warsaw government that it may be ready to lift martial law.

A U.S. decision to lift sanctions against West European firms for supplying equipment for the Soviet Union's Siberian gas pipeline was also widely seen as an encouraging sign. Analysts noted that Mr. Andropov appeared to go on of his way to accord special courtesies both to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and West German President Karl Carstens.

Mr. Hua was the only foreign guest from a major power to stay on in Moscow after the solemnities, and Mr. Carstens spent more than an hour with the Communist Party leader. Analysts said this could suggest a pattern. That Mr. Andropov intends to give priority to repairing relations with Peking, already started by Mr. Brezhnev, and that he regards Bonn as a key target in efforts to develop new ties with Western Europe.

Before Mr. Brezhnev's death, many observers believed the Kremlin would make a gesture to Western Europe early in 1983 in an attempt to halt or delay the projected deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany and four other NATO countries. Officials believe the new leadership may prefer to mark time before launching a direct opening to the U.S., perhaps in the hope that other Western leaders will urge Mr. Reagan to make the first concrete move.

The Jewish community in Beirut

Why should we have trouble?

By Phil Davison
 Reuters

BEIRUT — The sun shone through the shattered roof of west Beirut's Magen Abraham synagogue last Saturday as two Jewish families gathered for Sabbath prayers. Ironically it was an Israeli shell that tore away the synagogue roof last August as the Israeli army besieged the city in its drive to expel Palestinian guerrillas.

As usual in recent weeks, the total congregation of seven—three men, two women and two children—was less than the 10 required by Jewish tradition to qualify as a group. They had to say their prayers as individuals. In this Arab city of diverse religions, the Jews were always a tiny minority. But before the Lebanese civil war of 1975-6 there were several thousand in Beirut and the 10 synagogues were filled on the Sabbath.

Most Jews fled during the civil war and did not return. Others left this summer to escape the siege, and only a few hundred now remain in the capital. Most of those five in mainly Christian east Bei-

rut, until recently separated from the western sector by the so-called "green line."

Only a handful of Jewish families remain in west Beirut, most of them in or around the shabby Wadi Abou Jamil street, site of the one remaining synagogue. They are all Lebanese citizens and most have lived here all their lives. Their ochre-painted synagogue, built in 1926, is locked up. It has been since last June, when the guard disappeared with the keys. So the two families who gathered to pray last weekend did so in a small vestry-gatehouse, the size of an average kitchen. They sat apart, each reading from his or her own Hebrew bible, reciting verses quietly to themselves.

Afterwards, the men strolled around the synagogue courtyard, still wearing their white talith shawls, in full view of the Kurdish and Shiite Muslim families who live and work in the narrow street.

No trouble

"The people here know us. We have been here all our lives. We have no trouble. Why should we have?" they said. Most, however,

preferred not to give their names, saying they saw no point in drawing attention to the Jewish community at a sensitive time for Lebanon.

The Muslim passers-by and children playing in the street seemed oblivious to the Jewish families in the synagogue courtyard. Although its outside wall was covered in red-painted slogans in Arabic, none appeared to be anti-Jewish. Most were Shiite Muslim slogans.

Behind the synagogue, a few Jews live in sparsely furnished rooms in a building occupied mostly by poor Lebanese refugees from the south. One of them, Yakoub, who believed he was about 60, chewed at a cigarette in his doorway and said he had come to Lebanon from Syria as an infant in 1922.

"I was born in Aleppo. They took my parents away in 1922 and told me they had been sent to Lebanon. I came here and eventually found them," he said. Asked how many Jews there were in Lebanon, he replied: "To know the number of Jews, you have to look in the bible."

Jordan searches for water

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a two-part series on Jordan's water resources. The second part will appear tomorrow.

By Urika Mossberg
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan, as concerns water supply, has always been in a precarious geographical and political position. The river, which carries 60 per cent of the total surface water of the Jordan Valley — the Yarmouk, which flows into the Jordan — is also a Syrian river. Other water resources like Lake Tiberias and the River Jordan itself are not available to the Jordanian water authorities. Known and already-exploited water resources cannot meet demands. The situation is steadily getting worse due to a rapidly growing population, especially in the urban areas, as well as ambitious development plans.

The proposed Magarir dam on the Yarmouk, which would have solved the water problem both as concerns irrigation and drinking water requirements for a longer period, was stopped by the Syrians and the Israelis in 1980.

The Jordanian water authorities have therefore had to look for new sources of water and two big projects have been initiated. The first project has already started and involves pumping 45 million cubic metres of water per year from the East Ghor Canal in the Jordan Valley 1,350 metres up to Amman. The second project is even more spectacular. It consists

of a scheme to pump as much as 160 million cubic metres of water per year from the Euphrates River in Iraq, 650 kilometres away, to northern Jordan including Amman.

According to the National Planning Council (NPC), total water resources in Jordan are, on an average annual basis, about 880 million cubic metres of surface water and 220 million cubic metres of ground water. But this is an estimate based on predominantly normal winters with normal rains. Drought, however, reduces water replenishment drastically, as the Jordanian authorities learned the hard way in 1978 when the country had its third consecutive year of drought.

Also, notwithstanding the fact that Jordan could get 1.1 billion cubic metres of water a year if it tapped all its resources, the topography of the country renders the construction of dams and the delivery of water difficult or impossible. The annual amount of water actually available for use is therefore much less.

According to the 1981-85 five-year plan, the total consumption of drinking water and water for agricultural use in 1980 was estimated to be 434 million cubic metres per year. In 1985 it is expected to increase to reach 795 million cubic metres.

Greater Amman, including Salt and Suweileh is of course the major consumer as concerns potable water. Water for agricultural use is most in demand in the two main agricultural areas in Jordan,

the Jordan Valley and the north and northeastern parts of the country.

Precarious balance

In other words, within this decade Jordan runs the risk of a devastating water shortage, if present consumption trends continue and new water resources are not found.

But this is no news to the NPC, the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) or the water authorities.

The precarious balance between supply and demand in view of the rapidly expanding Greater Amman, rising living standards, expanding agriculture and the insecurity of dependence on rain, have caused concern to water experts within the administration.

During the last 20 years, existing water resources have been utilized in an ever increasing and more efficient way. Underground wells in the porous sandstone under Amman have been tapped through a dozen drill holes to provide the city with potable water.

When these wells became insufficient as a water supply for the rapidly expanding city, a pipeline from the Azraq oasis, 100 kilometres east of Amman, was built.

To irrigate the intensively farmed areas in the Jordan Valley, the King Talal Dam on the Zarqa River north of Amman was constructed between 1972 and 1978. The dam holds 48 million cubic metres of water. Other small dams and irrigation networks have been constructed utilizing the water

from different wadis and small tributaries of the Jordan River, like the Wadi Arab, Wadi Zilab and the Kufrein-Hisban Wadis.

In 1939, the first comprehensive survey of the Jordan Valley's water resources and irrigation potential was published in Amman. In this report — 'The Water Resources in Transjordan and Their Development' — the Yarmouk River was identified as "the sole substantial supply of new free-flow water in Transjordan."

Today this is still the case. The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), the authority which since 1972 (it was then called the Jordan Valley Commission) has been responsible for overall development of the valley, regards water development as one of its basic tasks.

"Since 1978 we have conducted continuous drillings throughout the valley in search for water," says Dr. Munther Haddadin, acting president of the JVA.

New discoveries

The latest newly-discovered source is the well at Mukheibeh which produces around 50 million cubic metres of water per year.

Also recently discovered are the wells in the Wadi Arab near North Shuma, which will supply the Irbid region with 20 million cubic metres of water per year.

"We continue to discover underground wells, but they usually become inadequate after a few years pumping," Dr. Haddadin continues. "Either they get insufficient replenishment or they simply cannot be expanded to meet rising demand."

How long the newly-discovered well at Mukheibeh will supply sufficient amounts to meet increasing demand is not known today. But it will not last forever. The Yarmouk might continue to be not only "the sole substantial supply" of free-flow water, but of any kind of water.

The Yarmouk is not only a Jordanian river. It rises in Jordan but joins the Syrian river Harir before flowing into the River Jordan.

Projects to use the Yarmouk's average annual flow of 438 million cubic metres of water, more efficiently have repeatedly been stalled because of unsolved differences with Syria and Israel.

So for political reasons the Yarmouk River might continue to be beyond Jordan's reach, if it were not for the East Ghor Canal.

The canal, which was constructed in three phases in the years 1959-66 and extended in 1975-78, came about only after some hesitation in Damascus. The canal is initially fed by water diverted from the Yarmouk without the Syrians benefiting from it.

But a later project, the construction of a 388 million cubic metres rock and earthfill dam at Maqarir which, among other uses, would have provided irrigation for 219,000 dunums of cultivable land in the Jordan Valley was stopped as late as 1980. With the help of the Magarir dam the whole cultivable 360,000 dunums in the valley would have been irrigated. The Maqarir dam would also have provided 45 million cubic metres of potable water to Amman and 15 million cubic metres to Irbid.

The idea to build a dam at Maq-



The East Ghor canal has been Jordan's lifeline since the 1960s

arin is old. As early as 1951 a project existed to build a dam which would provide both Syria and Jordan with water for irrigation.

The Israelis aborted the plan by laying claims to the Yarmouk water. Political realities also halted another dam project on the Yarmouk. The Khaled Ibn Al Walid dam at Mukheibeh was already about 20 per cent completed when, in June 1967, the Arab-Israeli war and the ensuing Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights brought all work on the dam to a halt.

But the East Ghor Canal is still there, and in spite of past setbacks, the JVA decided to implement one of the "sub-schemes" of the Maqarir dam project: to deliver

of pipeline will lead the water to a point near Sports City in Amman.

During the second stage of the project, a 9 kilometre-long pipeline loop around Amman will carry the water from the reservoir via the point at Sports City on to 'Ain Ghazal and back to the reservoir. At 'Ain Ghazal it will meet the pipeline from Azraq, and there-by be connected up with the existing water distribution network in Amman. The total cost of stage I will be around JD 52 million.

Stage II of the project will also include the construction of distribution systems delivering water to Madaba, southwest of Amman, and the new town of Abu Nusair as well as other small villages north of Amman. The cost of this project is expected to reach JD 14 million. "We expect to put out tenders for stage II sometime early next year," says Dr. Haddadin.

The first stage of the project — to pump the water from the East Ghor Canal to Suweileh — has already started.

Four different companies are co-operating in the project. The Lebanese firm Motherca is building the pipeline, while Hanbo Construction Company of South Korea is building the treatment plant and is installing the six pump stations. The terminal reservoir is being constructed by the British firm George Wimpey International, and the electrical power supplied by Hungary's Technoimpex.

Both stage I and II are planned for completion by late 1984 or early 1985.

Some of the finance has been provided by a \$2.45 million loan from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) which will finance the construction of the treatment plant and pay the consultant's fees. Seven million Kuwaiti dinars (\$23.5 million) from the Kuwaiti Fund will finance the pump station and the terminal reservoir, while the Saudi Fund will provide 170.5 million Saudi rials (\$49.5 m) to finance the pipelines.

Irrigation plans cut back

Pumping water away from the Jordan Valley naturally will deprive agriculture in the valley of water available for irrigation. Had the Maqarir dam been built, this would not have been the case, since the dam would have provided both Amman, Irbid and the farmers in the valley with water. No water for irrigation has had to be found elsewhere. Irrigation plans have also had to be reduced

and delayed somewhat.

To replace the 45 million cubic metres to be carried to Amman, the King Talal Dam will be raised 15 metres. This will provide an extra 30 million cubic metres annually from the Zarqa River.

The remaining 15 cubic metres shortfall will be replaced from different sources, including the dam at Wadi Arab, which also will be raised to hold 16 million cubic metres instead of today's 6 million cubic metres.

"The irrigation development proposed in the current five year plan will have to be reduced," says Dr. Haddadin. "The earlier planned extension of the East Ghor Canal to bring water from the Maqarir dam all the way down to the tip of the Dead Sea will still be built. But instead of irrigating another 125,000 dunums, now 60,000 dunums will be irrigated for winter cropping only."

The demand for potable water in Irbid is rapidly growing. "Unfortunately there is already a shortage," says Dr. Haddadin. Temporarily, however, this shortage can be filled thanks to the discovery of new wells in the Wadi Arab near North Shuma. The JVA has recently invited tenders for a project to supply the Irbid Governorate with an annual 20 million cubic metres of water.

The project includes 24 kilometres of 800-millimetre steel and ductile iron pipes, treatment and collection systems for four tube wells, three pump stations each, containing four pumps, a 110,000 cubic metres capacity

terminal reservoir and an electrical power supply with 27 kilometre transmission lines.

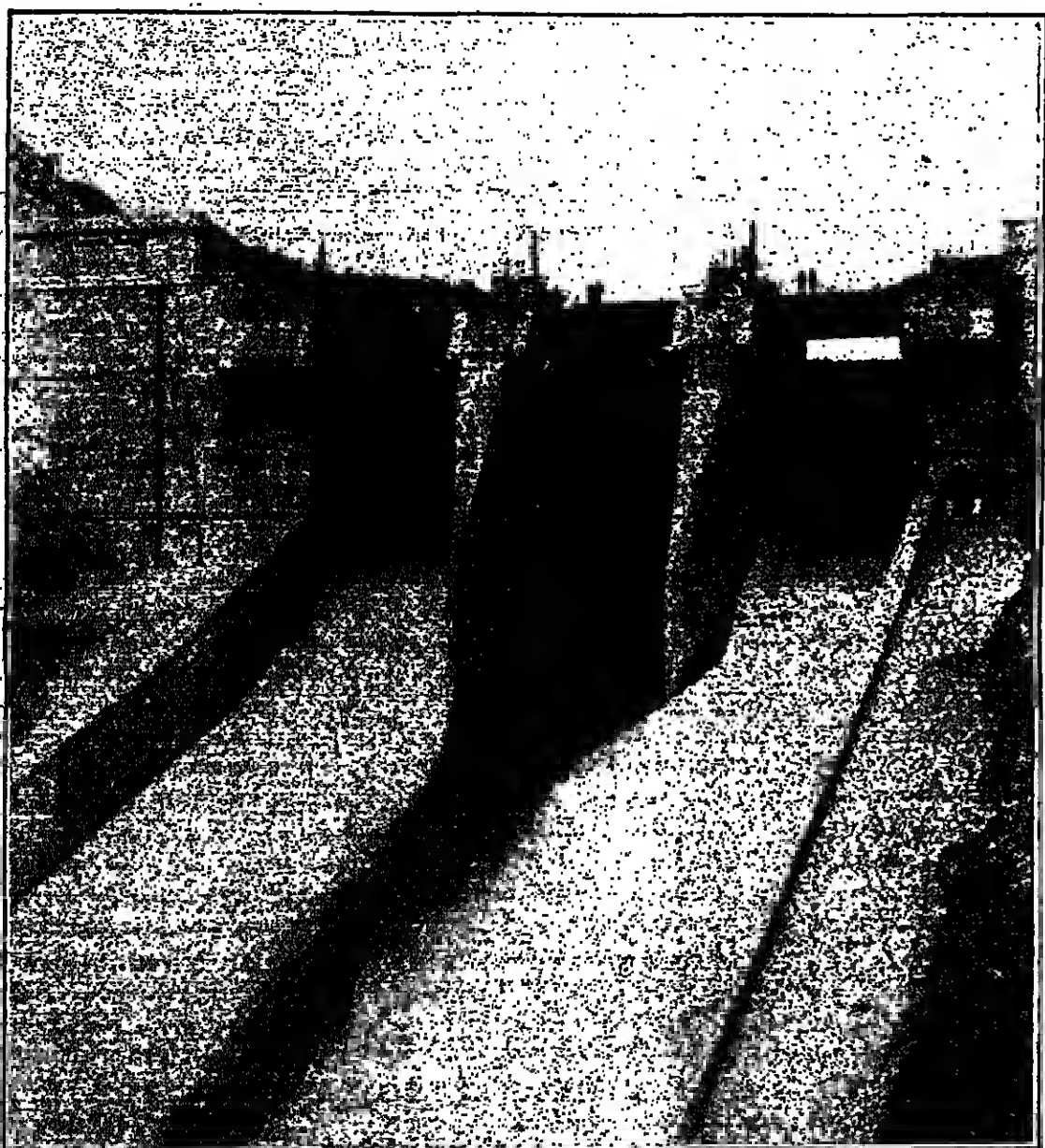
Tenders for this project were put out in the second half of October.

Race against time

Dr. Haddadin describes water planning as a race against time. New supplies have to be found before the old ones run out or become inadequate. The new source discovered at Mukheibeh will, with its maximum of 50 million cubic metres of water per year, come as a well-timed addition when the East Ghor Canal outlet and the wells in the Wadi Arab become insufficient in about five years time.

"I am very pleased that we found Mukheibeh at this stage," says Dr. Haddadin. "We will not have time to design the project properly and we will also have ample time to find the best financing available."

Drilling for water in the Jordan Valley continues. Maybe new high wells will be discovered that will give JVA water, prospectors a break. Maybe in a peaceful future the Maqarir dam will be built. Maybe the Euphrates water will meet Amman's demands and leave the valley water to the farmers. Dr. Haddadin is cautious. "The Euphrates project is like a vision. We dare not place any great hopes on it. We have to be realistic, and this means that to us, the water is in the valley."



The King Talal dam will be raised another 15 metres



Dr. Munther Haddadin: "We must be realistic"

45 million cubic metres of water per year from the canal at Deir Alla to Amman.

This project is estimated to cost JD 66 million. It will be carried out in two stages.

During the first stage, the water will be pumped up 1,350 metres in a 29-kilometre-long system of 1,200 millimetre underground steel pipeline. The water will be diverted from an intake structure on the East Ghor Canal just north of Sawalla, to a treatment plant at Zai, near Salt. The water will then be led to a 246,000 cubic metres terminal reservoir between Suweileh and Wadi Seer, near the King Hussein Medical Centre. From there, another 9 kilometres



Irrigation channels bring water to farms in the valley

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 — Koran
16:30 — Cartoons
17:05 — Children's Programme
18:05 — Harold Lloyd
18:25 — Local Programme
19:00 — Local Programme
19:10 — Programme on Sports
20:00 — News in Arabic
20:30 — Arabic Series
21:30 — Local Programme (Weddays)
22:00 — Arabic Series
23:10 — News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

16:00 — French Programme
16:30 — News in French
19:15 — Varieties
19:30 — News in Hebrew
20:00 — News in Arabic
20:30 — News in Arabic
21:10 — Play of the Week
22:00 — News in English
22:35 — Vegas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
a party on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:10 — Morning Show
08:00 — News Summary
08:05 — Morning Show
08:10 — News Summary
08:15 — Pop session
08:30 — News Summary
08:35 — Pop Session
08:40 — News Bulletin
08:45 — Instrumentals
08:50 — Science Report
09:00 — Concert Hour
09:05 — News Summary
09:10 — Instrumentals, Old Favorites
09:15 — "Litterature" Choice
09:20 — News Summary
09:25 — Jazz Hour
09:30 — Date with a Star
09:35 — Evening Show
09:40 — News Summary
09:45 — Evening Show
09:50 — News Summary
09:55 — News Summary
10:00 — News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639.720, 1415 KHz
06:00 Newsday 06:30 Joy Around the

World 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09
British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox
07:30 Kodak Music of Kodak 07:45
Letter from America 08:00 Newsday
08:30 They Write the Songs 09:00 World
News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15
From Our Own Correspondent 09:30
Sarah and Company 10:00 World News
10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's
Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British
Press Review 11:15 People and Politics
11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical
Record Review 12:30 Religious Service
12:30 World News 12:59 News About
Britain 13:30 Letter from America
14:00 Play of the Week 14:05 About
Music of Kodak 15:00 World News
15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good Books
15:30 Short Story 15:45 The Send Jones
Request Show 16:30 The Ozone Show
17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 From the
Promenade Concerts 18:00 World News
18:09 Commentary 18:15 From Our
Own Correspondent 18:35 Financial
Review 18:45 Letter from America
19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40
Reflections 19:45 Sportsworld 20:00 World
News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15
Battle 21:00 Indian Ray 21:15 Don't I
Know You 21:30 What Makes a
Country Rich 22:00 World News 22:09
Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30
Sunday Mail 1945 23:15 The Pleasure's
Yours 24:00 World News 00:09 Science
in Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45
Special 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary
01:15 Letter from America
01:30 Man, Myth and Music

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Broadcast Show: 17:00 News
and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons
17:30 Issues in the News 16:00
Special English News 18:00 Words and
their Stories 18:15 American 18:30 Music
USA: Standards 19:00 News and New
Productions (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice
19:30 Studio One 20:00 Special English:
News Words and their stories 20:15 The
People in America 20:30 Music USA
(Standards) 21:00 News and Topical
Reports 21:15 New Horizons 21:30 Issues
in the News 22:00 Special English:
News Words and their stories 22:15 The
Concert Hall 23:00 News and New
Productions USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30
Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILMS

* La Griffe et le Dent, (wildlife film in
colour) at the French Cultural Centre
7:30 p.m.
* Jazz on a Summer's Day, at the American
Centre at 3:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* Ecology in Action, at the French Cultural
Centre.
* Architecture and Town Planning, exhibition
of books at the British Council.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Religious Museum: Jewellery and costumes
over 100 years old. Also mosaic
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre.
Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill).
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.
- 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection
of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture
by contemporary Islamic artists

FROM THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information
department at Amman Airport
tel. 92205-6, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS

04:00 — Baghdad (IRA)
06:35 — Dar-es-Salaam (BA)
06:45 — Cairo (EA)
06:45 — Cairo (RU)
08:05 — Agaba (RU)
09:15 — Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:30 — Jeddah (RU)
09:45 — Kuwait (RU)
10:15 — Beirut (RU)
10:35 — Doha, Riyadh (SV)
10:50 — Jeddah (SV)
10:50 — Cairo (RU)
10:50 — Kuwait (RU)
10:50 — Athens (RU)
11:00 — Brussels, Frankfurt (RU)
11:15 — New York, Vienna (RU)
11:30 — London (RU)
11:30 — Zurich (RU)
11:35 — Paris, Beirut (AF)
11:40 — Casablanca, Tunis (RU)
11:40 — Paris, Athens (RU)
11:40 — Beirut (RU)
11:40 — Beirut (MEGA)
11:40 — Beirut (RU)
11:40 — Beirut (RU)
11:40 — Beirut (RU)
11:40 — Beirut (RU)

DEPARTURES

04:45 — Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IRA)
06:15 — Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 — Kuwait (RU)
07:45 — London (BA)
07:50 — Cairo (EA)
08:45 — Beirut (MEGA)
09:00 — Rome (Alitalia)
10:30 — Rome (RU)
11:00 — Amsterdam, New York (RU)
11:30 — Cairo (RU)
11:30 — Riyadh, Doha (SV)
11:30 — Kuwait (RU)
11:30 — Jeddah (SV)
11:30 — Baghdad (RU)
11:45 — Beirut (RU)
11:45 — Kuwait (RU)
11:45 — Athens (RU)
11:45 — Doha (RU)
11:45 — Jeddah (RU)
11:45 — Doha (RU)
11:45 — Abu Dhabi (RU)

PRAYER TIMES

04:45 — Fajr
06:10 — Sunrise
11:22 — Dhuhr
14:14 — Asr
16:35 — Maghrib
17:59 — Isha

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11:15 — New York, Vienna (RU)
11:30 — London (RU)
11:30 — Zurich (RU)
11:35 — Paris, Beirut (AF)
11:40 — Casablanca, Tunis (RU)
11:40 — Paris, Athens (RU)
11:40 — Beirut (RU)
11:40 — Beirut (MEGA)
11:40 — Beirut (RU)
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PRAYER TIMES

04:45 — Fajr
06:10 — Sunrise
11:22 — Dhuhr
14:14 — Asr
16:35 — Maghrib
17:59 — Isha

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 66111
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56300-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Shamsi Hospital 669131-5
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44201-4
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44201-4
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shamsi 664171-4
Shamsi Hospital 669131-5
University Hospital 845045
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mushter Hospital 66727-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Al-Ahli, Abdali 71101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafah 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Uthman Mustafa Uthman 74024

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with a
chance of scattered and thundershowers
in some parts of the country. Winds
will be light and variable changing southerly
to westerly moderate to fresh. A drop in
temperature is expected. In Agaba, it
will be partly cloudy, with a chance of
scattered showers. Winds will be northerly
to moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C.

Amman 20/16
Agaba 18/15
Deserts 8/21
Jordan Valley 16/22
Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 18, Agaba 24. Humidity
readings: Amman 90 per cent, Agaba 71
per cent.

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.			
Apple (African)	240 / 200	Grapes (black)	330 / 360
Apple (American)	240 / 200	Grapefruit	140 / 100
Apple (Double Red)	250 / 200	Guala	200 / 170
Apple (Golden)	180 / 150	Lemon (local)	130 / 100
Apple (Turkish)	240 / 200	Mellow	70 / 80
Apple (French)	250 / 240	Marrow (large)	160 / 140
Apple (Starline)	180 / 150	Marrow (small)	240 / 200
Banana	260 / 200	Olives	400 / 300
Banana (Mukammal)	225 / 180	Onion (dry)	100 / 80
Beets	330 / 280	Onion (green)	180 / 150
Beets	200 / 160	Oranges	250 / 200
Bonall	200 / 160	Oranges (Mandarin)	240 / 200
Cabbage	130 / 100	Oranges (shamouti)	140 / 100
Carrot	200 / 160	Okra	380 / 300
Cauliflower (white)	180 / 150	Pepper (Sweet)	250 / 200
Chestnuts	700 / 600	Pepper (Hot Green)	280 / 240
Coconut	450 / 450	Potatoes	130 / 100
Cucumber (large)	160 / 140	Sage	500 / 500
Cucumber (small)	220 / 180	Spinach	170 / 140
Dates	200 / 180	Quince	180 / 150
Eggplant (small)	180 / 120	Turnip	240 / 180
Garlic	500 / 400	Turnip	180 / 150
Grapes	280 / 240	Water Melon	200 / 180

Liverpool consolidates lead at top of English League

LONDON (R) — Liverpool, who have come to regard the English Football League Championship flag as their personal property, look certain to remain in possession of the coveted banner for another year.

A typically efficient 2-1 win at Notts County while their closest rivals were dropping vital points left Liverpool clear at the top. Even with 27 games remaining few would bet against them lifting the title for the seventh time in 11 seasons.

County, the oldest club in England, had high hopes of celebrating their 120th year with a famous victory when Trevor Christie shot them ahead after 16 minutes. They held that lead until the 52nd minute when Craig Johnston equalised and two minutes later Kenny Dalglish wrapped up the points.

With West Ham and Manchester United slipping up, Watford jumped into second place on 27 points—four behind Liverpool—with a 4-1 home win over Brighton.

Nottingham Forest continued their good run with a 1-0 win at Sunderland which lifted them into third place above West Ham and United who both lost 2-1 away.

West Ham were defeated by London neighbours Tottenham while United went down to Aston Villa.

Liverpool were strangely lethargic in the first half against County and were fortunate to be trailing by only one goal at the interval.

Nigerian international John Chidozie was twice clean through with just Zimbabwean goalkeeper Bruce Grobelaar to beat but failed to find the target.

County lived to regret those missed opportunities. Liverpool were a transformed team after the break and when Yugoslav goalkeeper Raddy Avramovic failed to hold a stinging shot from Kenny Dalglish, South African-born Johnston pounced to slam home the equaliser.

Dalglish, who has returned to form with a vengeance recently, scored the winner when he took a beautifully judged pass from Scotland team mate Graeme Souness and lobbed the ball gently over the advancing Avramovic.

Watford do not have time for such subtleties but their all-action style left Brighton gasping. Luther Blissett scored twice from the penalty spot. John Barnes added a third and midfielder Les Taylor took the tally to four before Gerry Ryan pulled one back for the visitors.

Forest, the 1979 and 1980 European Champions, could be the biggest threat to Liverpool. They have put a poor start firmly behind them and Ivan Wallace's ninth goal of the season was enough to overcome Sunderland.

West Ham's title ambitions were severely dented by Scotland striker Steve Archibald who struck twice for Tottenham in the second half.

But it was Belgian Francois van der Elst who had the crowd buzzing with a superb 33rd minute goal for West Ham. Collecting a long clearance from defence, van der Elst ran half the length of the pitch, rounded goalkeeper Ray Clemence and neatly tucked the ball away in the corner of the net.

Reigning European Champions

Aston Villa, warming up for their attempt to lift the World Club Championship next month, despatched Manchester United with more ease than the scoreline suggests.

Gary Shaw shot them ahead in the first half and although Frank Stapleton equalised soon after, England international Peter Withe kept Villa on the winning trail with a dynamic header in the 53rd minute.

The Manchester City-Birmingham game at Maine Road was held up for 10 minutes when a dog ran on to the pitch and evaded the combined attentions of players, officials and police.

The referee eventually led the players to the dressing rooms, leaving the black Labrador with the stage to himself. After a drab goalless draw, the fans may have been sorry to see him go.

Celtic's impressive march towards their 34th Scottish Championship continued when they beat visiting Motherwell 3-1.

Teenage striker Charlie Nicholas, who missed a first half penalty, put Celtic on the road to victory with a superb individual goal after the interval. Paul McStay and Tommy Burns took the tally to three before Bobby Flavell scored a late consolation for Motherwell.

Dundee United, three points adrift of Celtic in second place, had an equally comfortable time against Hibernian.

Former Chelsea midfielder Eamonn Bannon shot United ahead in the first half and they ran out 3-0 winners with further goals from John Reilly and Davie Dodds.

Shriver, Turnbull to play in National Panasonic final

BRISBANE (R) — The serve and volley power of Pam Shriver of the United States has given her the chance to win the National Panasonic women's tennis classic singles crown for the second consecutive year.

The tall right-hander from Baltimore scored a convincing semi-final win over unseeded Californian political science graduate Alycia Moulton 6-1, 6-2 at Brisbane's Milton Courts Saturday.

Twelve months ago Shriver upset top seed Andrea Jaeger in Perth to win the second National Panasonic classic.

Saturday Shriver fired pacy serves and volleys at Moulton throughout the first set, leaving the blonde-haired player from Sacramento floundering.

The 20-year-old number two seed conceded only one point on her serve during the first set when Moulton unleashed probably her best shot of the set, a cross court backhand in the sixth game.

"I wasn't following my serves in against Pam but she's so difficult anyway to come into the net against," Moulton said.

"I felt ready to play but I think those long matches against Barbara (Potter) and Hana (Mandlikova) took more out of me than I thought," Moulton said.

Shriver's opponent in Sunday's final will be Australia's Wendy Turnbull, who pushed Ros Fairbank of South Africa out of the tournament in just 53 minutes Saturday, 6-2, 6-1, which means she has conceded only five games in her last three matches.

Shriver said her win Saturday was the climax of some of her best grass court play in four years.

"I was really pleased with my returns today," she said.

"Grass suits my serve and volley game because your opponent never knows how the ball will come through to her whereas on a hard surface all they have to do is time the ball and whack it back because the bounce is always the same."

Turnbull, on the other hand, has had not much more than two hours match preparation for Sunday's final.

The former Brisbane bank clerk's appearances in the third round and quarter and semi-final matches total two hours and 15 minutes.

"That doesn't really worry me because I'll be fresher tomorrow," she said. "I'm playing well now and I feel good."

Turnbull and Shriver are arch-rivals in the world computer rankings.

Rohrl pulls out of RAC rally

YORK, England (R) — World Rally champion Walter Rohrl of West Germany withdrew from the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) motor rally Saturday, less than 24 hours before the York start.

Rohrl, 35, who regained the drivers' title by winning last month's Ivory Coast event, was unhappy about competing in the final round of the championship.

His absence is a blow to the Opel team, bidding for the World Manufacturers' Championship in the five-day round-Britain event. His place goes to compatriot Jochi Kleint.

Team manager Tony Fall said: "Walter's heart just was not in the event. He was only here under duress. He is already World Champion and could see no reason for competing in an extra event."

Japan, China poised to dominate Asian Games

NEW DELHI (R) — Japanese swimmers set two new records as they joined battle with China for top honours at the ninth Asian Games which swung into full action here Saturday.

The two countries quickly established their superiority in table-tennis, basketball and swimming and appeared well poised to dominate many of the other 19 sporting events in the next two weeks of competition.

Japan's Kaori Yanase and Hiroko Nagasaki set the new Games records in winning their heats in the women's 200 metres freestyle and breaststroke.

Yanase clocked 2 min. 6.86 seconds in the freestyle, clipping more than three seconds off the previous record held by Thailand's Bulakul Rachanowan. Nagasaki's new breaststroke record of 2:36.18 bettered compatriot Chieko Watanabe's 1978 time of 2:41.01.

The Games, which had an impressive opening Friday, saw action in 13 sports at 10 different venues, but only a few medals were at stake in weightlifting and gymnastics.

China and Japan, among the world's top table tennis nations, coasted through with comparative ease Saturday. China defeated Pakistan 5-0 in the men's section and Vietnam 3-0 in the women's competition. The Japanese men subdued Malaysia 5-0 and their girls downed India 3-1.

China also made a spirited campaign for gold medals in water polo crushing Kuwait 25-2 and in basketball, trouncing Iraq 93-63.

India, the host nation, had a flying start when they thrashed Hong Kong 10-0 in the hockey competition and 14-4 in water polo.

The Indian pride was given a further boost when International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Antonio Samaranch said

that New Delhi appeared almost ready to stage the Olympics in 1992.

He told newsmen that the spectacular opening ceremony at the newly-built 75,000-capacity Jawaharal Nehru Stadium Friday made India a strong candidate to host the Olympics.

India has spent more than \$100 million on new stadiums and other facilities for the Games.

Opening day nerves ruined the performance of most competitors in the gymnastics with spills galore in the first event, the men's team competition.

The competition held for the first time on stroturf also appeared to have added to the problems of about 50 gymnasts from Thailand, India, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Kuwait, Indonesia and Nepal. Nearly every competitor boasted a bruise.

Memorial service held for Duk Koo Kim

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (R) — About 175 people attended a memorial service Saturday for South Korean boxer Duk Koo Kim, who died from brain injuries he suffered in a world title fight against American Ray Mancini here last Saturday.

Ministers from six Korean churches in Las Vegas conducted the service at a chapel in suburban Paradise Valley. Kim lay in an open casket wearing a brown-checked sportsjacket, tie and a bandage around his head.

The 23-year-old fighter was knocked out in the 14th round when he challenged Mancini for the World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight championship in bout at Caesars Palace Hotel.

He underwent brain surgery a few hours after the knockout and died Thursday at Desert Springs hospital following the removal of life-support systems.

His body, accompanied by his mother, Yang Sun-Nyo, was scheduled to leave Los Angeles on a Korean Airlines plane Saturday night. It was due to land at Seoul's Gimpo Airport on Sunday.

Each mourner was handed a stick of incense as he advanced to view the body. The sticks then were thrust into a brass pot of sand laid on an altar in front of the casket.

Also on the altar was a photograph of Kim with two black ribbons across its corners and lighted candles on each side.

A South Korean flag hung on the wall above the casket. The service was conducted primarily in

the Korean language, with some short addresses in English.

Min Soo Park, South Korean Consul-General in Los Angeles, gave the main sermon in English, saying: "Maybe Mr. Kim's untimely death has a special purpose of silently reminding us of a common bond we share."

Jung K. Wang, President of the Korean Boxing Association, broke down in tears during his address.

Kim's mother cried softly as she followed the casket out of the chapel following the service, which ended with the playing of bugle call taps, traditionally used in soldiers' funerals in both South Korea and the United States.

U.S. Senator Howard Cannon of Nevada attended the service. No prominent boxers were seen among the mourners.

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U.K. sale of Britoil shares described as a big flop

LONDON (R) — The British government's controversial sale of a £550 million (\$880 million) stake in its North Sea oil concern, Britoil, was one of the biggest flops in stock exchange history Friday, financial sources said.

Probably about two-thirds of the 225 million shares were unsold, the sources said, though the extent of the shortfall will not be officially known until Monday.

Low world oil prices and leaks of poor company expectations for future performance were cited by brokers as causes together with the world economic recession.

The sell-off of a 51 per cent stake in the company, set up to control the state's oil wells and ex-

ploration in the North Sea, was planned to raise £550 million for the treasury, marginally helping government finances.

But the government will still get its money as banks and financial institutions had underwritten the share offer, agreeing to take up any unsold shares at a fixed price.

The disappointing response from small investors was a setback for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ideological drive to increase private ownership in state industry.

Her political opponents bitterly opposed the sale, some alleging that in the depressed state of the market, Britoil would be sold off to investors at only 60 or 70 per

cent of the value of its North Sea oil and gas assets.

The Labour opposition Friday night termed the share sale a disaster that had converted a successful national corporation into a stock exchange flop.

"The absurd belief that Britain could ever be a nation with a myriad of small shareholders has proved to be yet another piece of Conservative Party dogma," said opposition energy spokesman Mr. Merlyn Rees.

The shares are likely to open at a discount when trading starts next Tuesday, brokers said, and could trade at between 86 and 92 pence, down from the initial 100 pence a share payment.

U.S. economy stagnates

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. economy was even weaker than previously thought and did not grow at all during the third quarter of this year, the government said Friday.

Gross national product (GNP), the broadest measure of economic activity, was unchanged after adjustment for inflation during the July-September quarter after rising at a 2.1 per cent annual rate in the preceding three month period, the Commerce Department reported.

Friday's report offered further evidence that the economy has not yet begun to recover from a 16-month-old recession that has pushed the unemployment rate to a 42-year high of 10.4 per cent.

Many economists say a turnaround is unlikely until next year

and, meanwhile, unemployment could climb to 11 per cent.

Friday's government report would have been even bleaker except for an involuntary accumulation of business inventories, which rose at a \$2.3 billion rate during the quarter.

The buildup in inventories is not good news, however, because it comes at a time when sales are weak and merely increases the cost of doing business. It also means businesses can handle a pickup in sales without stepping up orders.

Excluding inventories, GNP fell 1.8 per cent during the quarter, the department said. A month ago, the department set that dip at a more modest 0.6 per cent.

On a brighter note, the department said prices rose less than previously believed in the third

quarter and profits of U.S. corporations rose for the second quarter in a row.

Inflation, measured by the GNP price deflator, averaged 4.7 per cent in the three months through September. Previously the department set the third-quarter inflation rate at 5.4 per cent.

American corporations reported a 2.4 per cent rise in after-tax profits during three months. In the second quarter profits rose 1.1 per cent. But the recent profit gains were not nearly enough to offset a 20.6 per cent drop in the first quarter of 1982.

Meanwhile, local steelworkers' leaders throughout the United States Friday rejected a tentative contract calling for wage cuts and deferred cost of living increases, the union announced.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Along with some delays in effect today there is an influence which indicates you have good judgment in considering a plan of action for the future. Follow intellectual pursuits.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get together with persons who are interesting and delve into subjects which can help you advance in career activities.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Engage in activities that will bring you more respect in your community. Don't permit others to waste your time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study new outlets that are interesting and could be profitable in the future. Show others that your judgment is good.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day when you can rely on your hunches which are accurate now. Follow the advice of an expert.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be alert of an opportunity that could come your way today. Take time to engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Showing appreciation to those who have done you favors in the past is wise now. Plan your activities for the coming week.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A new idea now can bring advancement in the days ahead. Take some time to contact relatives you have been neglecting.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to maintain poise over some annoying situation. Pleasing a close tie by being more affectionate is easy now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't let a private worry interfere with your state of well-being. Good day for communications with outsiders.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Do something that will make your property more valuable. Talk over with a monetary expert who can give you the advice you need.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't vent your fire on a less fortunate person. Show compassion instead. Strive for increased harmony with family members.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Know what you should do to become more successful in the future. Contact a clever person who can be helpful.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will need to be taught the right principles so that the life can be a successful one. Be sure to give the best education you can afford. There is much religious fervor in this nature. One who will be very popular with others.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

French banks undergo change of style

PARIS — Streaked with shadows and humming with discreetly purposeful activity, the colossal domed banking hall in central Paris of Societe Generale, France's third largest nationalised bank, is a cross between a Byzantine cathedral and a peculiarly sumptuous railway station.

On their way in, visitors and supplicants pass by a plaque in gold and marble bearing a legend which sums up what the bank's business is all about: "To promote the development of commerce and industry in France."

The inscription provides a succinct portrayal of the Socialist government's drive to forge closer links between banks and industry.

Under the wide-ranging nationalisations of banks and top companies earlier this year, the country's financial institutions are being called on to become the principal engines of industrial expansion.

The words themselves are hardly new. Symbolising the continuity of policy since down the years, the plaque dates from the inauguration of the building in 1912. It was last inscribed during the era of Charles de Gaulle—to celebrate the centenary nearly 20 years ago of the bank's foundation in 1864.

But since the arrival of a government committed to full-blooded economic intervention, the methods by which the French state seeks to influence banks and industry have certainly changed.

The state-owned banks have been assured in theory of "total autonomy" by M. Jacques Delors, the finance minister. They have been asked to carry on making profits (which look likely to be down this year). But they are under growing pressure from the

government to provide funds for recession hit industries.

They are also being called increasingly into the breach to help finance the country's widening deficits in both the domestic budget and the balance of payments.

Yet there is a mood in Paris that the changes so far, although controversial, have been more of style than of substance.

Summing up this feeling, a senior official at one of the longest established and most conservative foreign-owned banks in Paris comments: "A lot has been written in the French press about the consequences of nationalisation. It has mainly been exaggerated."

He admits that even his bank has come under more government pressure to divert funds to companies in distress. But, echoing the views of many seasoned bankers, he says this would have happened anyway because of the recession.

"If M. Barre (the former prime minister) had faced the same difficulties, he would have done the same thing."

The final verdict on the nationalisations cannot be given yet. Bankers say that it takes several years for government pressure to do real damage to a bank.

However, the French experience begins to look less extreme in the light of three important facts.

First, banks in all the main industrial countries—even those such as Britain, the U.S. and West Germany run by non-interventionist governments—are having to bow to pressure to help industries hit by the world recession.

When discussing industrial lending, French bankers can seldom resist slipping in a reference, with just a hint of Schadenfreude, to

AEG-Telefunken.

Second, the developing country debt crisis has made the French banks' increased exposure to problem-ridden domestic industry look relatively less risky.

French banks, held to be severely under-capitalised internationally, are indeed worried about their loans to Poland and Mexico. (Higher provisions on doubtful international loans represent one of the main reasons for this year's expected lower profits.) But they are generally less embroiled with "problem" countries than U.S. and German banks.

In addition, the big nationalised banks which have just put together a \$4 billion Eurocredit for the French treasury have underlined that their prime reason for raising funds abroad is still largely intact—even though some Paris bankers admit that foreign borrowing is getting more difficult.

Third, France has a tradition of state direction of finance and industry which certainly did not die during M. Barre's economic liberalisation period.

About 45 per cent of credits throughout the economy are at subsidised interest rates—a proportion which has fluctuated only a little since 1960.

Societe-Generale, along with the other two main commercial banks, Banque Nationale de Paris and Credit Lyonnais, has been state owned since 1945.

A total of 36 other banks, including such jewels in the French private-enterprise banking empire as the Paribas and Suez groups, were taken into state ownership this year.

Together the new arrivals account for about 33 per cent of credit in the "competitive" commercial banking sector. (The big three previously nationalised banks make up about 50 per cent, with foreign banks and the few remaining domestic private institutions the rest.)

But, taking into account the importance of the massive co-operative and savings networks

already largely under the tutelage of the state, the newly-nationalised banks account for only about 13 per cent of credits in the banking system as a whole.

All the 39 nationalised banks have been given new chairman this year. They quickly got wind of the change of style.

In May the government summarily announced that the banks would be providing a total of FF6 billion (\$831 million) this year in low-interest subsidised loans and capital injections to aid the newly-nationalised industries.

Several of them, including Rhone Poulenc, the country's main chemical company, PUK, the metals and chemicals group, and the heavy loss-making steel sector, are in financial difficulty.

For M. Jean-Maxime Leveque, the former chairman of now-nationalised Credit Commercial de France, who was one of the main tug-bearers of the campaign for better compensation terms from the government, the affair provided a classic example of what has changed—for the worse.

"The presidents of the banks are now all closely dependent on the government, which can replace them from one day to the next. The banks are obliged to take orders and to finance the losses of the public enterprises. Insolently, the banks are becoming mere servants of the state," he says.

One of the government's main motives in nationalising the banks was to force them to take a closer interest in their industrial clients, especially small and medium-sized companies.

The government also wants the banks more often to take direct equity stakes. This is a course which the main banks—apart from the traditionally diversified holding groups Paribas and Suez—have traditionally resisted, like their counterparts in Britain.

The present talks on Poulenc's future, being banded at a high level at the finance and industry

ministries, may eventually lead to the banks' topping up their present small shareholdings in the company.

Apart from the major questions of the nationalised industries, other top-level restructuring talks with the banks have been going on concerning the French subsidiaries of International Harvester and Dunlop and the Dollfus-Mieg textile group.

About 100 to 150 "cases" of smaller companies in trouble—up to a work-force level of around 3,000 or 4,000—are being handled by the inter-ministerial Committee for Industrial Restructuring (Ciri). This was founded, although with another name, in 1974.

Officials and bankers insist that when the banks take a hand in restructuring, credible survival plans have to be worked out, which often involve workforce cuts.

Poulenc, for instance, will this year be slimming back its employee total by nearly 20 per cent.

M. Jacques Mayoux, the new chairman of Societe Generale, already has considerable experience of loss-making industry from his former spell as head of the Sacyr steel group.

He says financial restructuring can only provide stronger backbone for a loss-making company. "The real problem is to look at the motor—the validity of its industrial planning."

A key government official comments: "We don't want the banks to come in with participation simply when companies are in difficulty. They should take stakes earlier."

He cites as a good example to follow the 10 per cent participation taken in 1971 by Credit Lyonnais in the construction group Bouygues, which has enabled the bank to play a strong role in the company's development.

One of the government's difficulties in directly influencing the monopolistic apparatus of the banking system is that there are fewer than 10 officials in the finance

ministry in charge of relations with the banks. "It's our answer to accusations that we're setting up a bureaucracy," says one official.

But M. Delors tries to get his message across in group meetings of the nationalised bank chairmen, held every two months or so in the splendour of the ministry's headquarters in the Louvre.

Bankers like to see the sessions as the opportunity for giving the minister a "collective impression." A finance ministry official, while admitting that an exchange of views takes place, is quite clear in underlining which direction is the more important: "It is the means by which the minister can spell out his pre-occupations and his directives."

Exchanges between the banks and the civil servants in the early days after nationalisation were "brutal," recalls one nationalised bank chairman. Bankers still complain at interference from ministries and officials, especially at a regional level.

But the tensions have eased. Bankers point out that the terms eventually agreed on the FF6 billion package for nationalised industries were much better than originally proposed.

Another bank chairman says that the interest rate on the subsidised loan portion—rising from 5.5 per cent to 14 per cent over 15 years—compared well with other subsidised credits on his books.

Citing the cases of textile, engineering and steel companies which the previous government asked banks to support, he says: "I have had such clients on my books for five, six or seven years."

A highly experienced official at a third nationalised bank says that on both sides of the power game, a learning process has taken place.

"The Socialists have discovered a minimum of financial orthodoxy. The banks have learned to resist more—but to be constructive as well."

— Financial Times news features

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



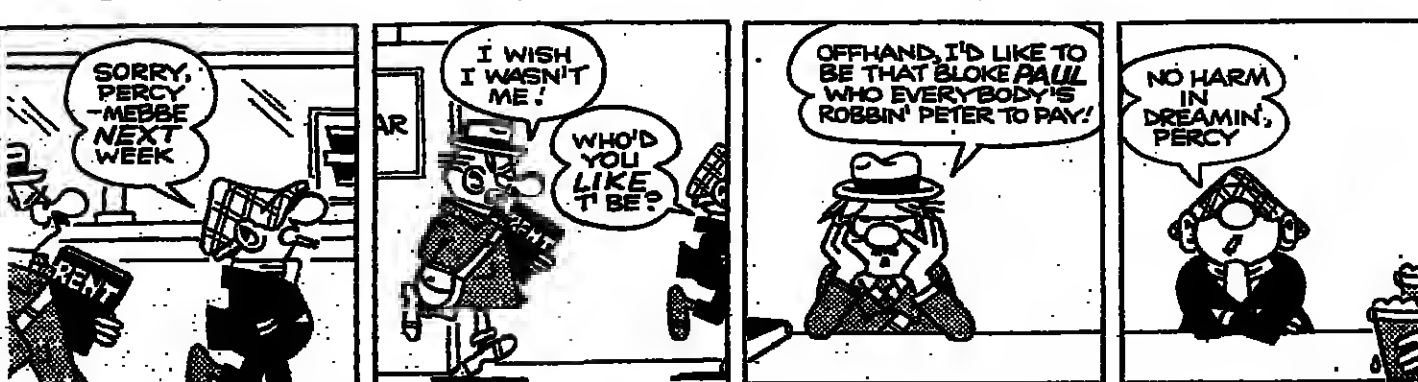
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

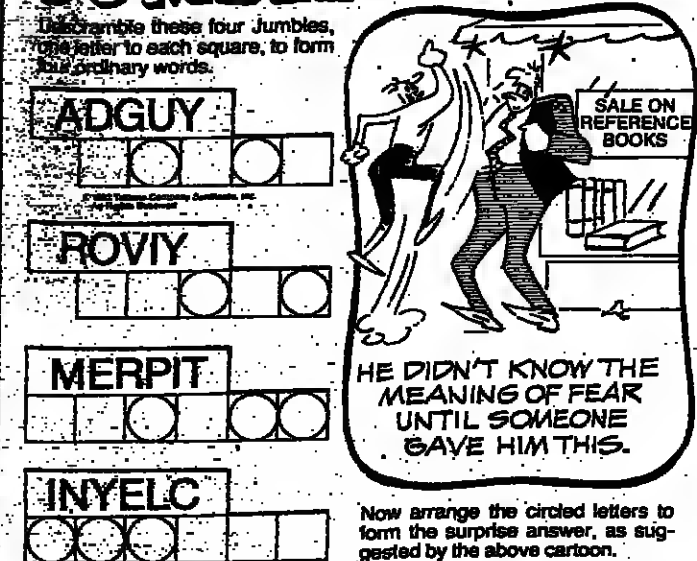


Andy Capp



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

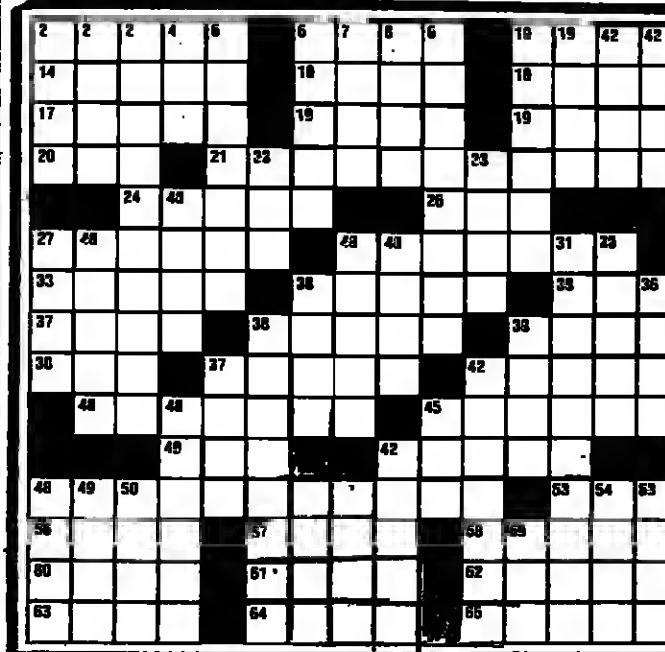


Yesterday's Jumbles: TRILL DELVE APIECE MARLIN
Answer: Watches one's words—A LIP-READER

THE Daily Crossword by Marion Mooser

ACROSS	27 Licksplittle	46 Aspire	11 Skirt for 100
1 Riddle	29 Green	47 Laka Placid	12 Quite a character
6 Abbreviated	30 vegetable	48 Rochester, in literature	13 Note
9 gender	31 Biblical	53 Basle	22 Surprised
10 Parble	32 country of riches	56 Aureole	23 Vices
14 Music man	34 Egyptian	57 Chesterfield, e.g.	25 Migrant
15 Author	35 solar god	58 "And behold — horse"	27 High shots
16 Sholem	36 "— now, brown."	60 Sidekick	28 Month
17 "Clair da —"	37 Scenery in Burns' land	61 Entrance	29 Regretful
18 Greek letter	38 Ricochet	62 Gets on	30 Stage item
19 News brief	39 Hindu god	63 eye	31 Indians
20 Habrew	40 Family member, for short	63 Progress	32 Mean abode
21 Light and dark shading	41 Bird sound	64 Woman	33 Musical
24 Couples	42 Confronted	65 Beginning	36 Try the waters
26 1002	43 Libretto's trait		38 Kind of warfare
	45 Irritate		39 Submerged

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



WORLD

Bush, Moi cover Namibia in talks

NAIROBI (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush had talks with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi Saturday which apparently focused on American aid, bilateral relations and the Namibian issue.

The two men emerged briefly after their 90-minute meeting to pose for photographers, but they made no statement before re-entering the presidential residence for lunch.

Informed sources said President Moi's preoccupation with his country's economy and Mr. Bush's repeated references to Namibia (South West Africa) during his current African tour were major topics in the conversations.

Mr. Bush delivered a policy speech Friday in which he reiterated the U.S. view that Namibian independence must come together with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

The U.S. has failed to gain support in Africa for its approach to the Namibian problem, and even the staunchly pro-Western Mr. Moi disapproves of the "linkage" policy.

Mr. Moi and other African leaders who have met Mr. Bush during his seven-nation tour believe the Cubans should remain in Angola if that is the will of the Angolan government. Angola says it needs them to protect it against South African incursions.

Mr. Bush Saturday pledged to help stabilize African economies, a commitment welcomed by Mr. Moi who is seeking foreign aid to revive Kenya's economy.

The U.S. leader was due to visit a cannery at Thika, north east of Nairobi, later Saturday. He will address a press conference Sunday before leaving for Zaire, the last stop on his tour.

Pretoria cautious about eventual Namibian settlement
WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — South African

Prime Minister P.W. Botha said Saturday that he hoped the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Namibia (South West Africa) would be clarified in the next three months.

He told a press conference here after talks with Namibian leaders that he was extending the term of office of the territory's national assembly, due to expire Sunday, for a further three months.

The assembly was established following elections in December, 1978, which were not recognised internationally. South Africa has continued to control the territory in defiance of most international opinion.

Mr. Botha also announced that South Africa's administrator-general in Namibia, Danie Hough, would be ending his term of office early next year. He would be replaced by Dr. Willie van Niekerk, chairman of the relations committee of the president's council.

The prime minister did not spell it out, but political observers here thought the timing of his announcement amid a flurry of international talks on Namibia could mean that a positive result was expected within three months.

Originally the five Western powers seeking an internationally acceptable agreement on Namibian independence had hoped that it could be implemented by the end of this year.

Angola is the base for black nationalist guerrillas who have been fighting South African rule in Namibia for the past 16 years.

The Cuban issue will be a central theme of talks in Washington next week between South Africa's Foreign Minister P.W. Botha and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr. P.W. Botha spent more than four hours in discussions in Pretoria this week with U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs Chester Crocker, a main architect of Western peace plans for Namibia.

Pope condemns latest mafia killings in Sicily

PALERMO (R) — Pope John Paul, speaking Saturday after four mafia-style killings here within 24 hours, condemned the "barbarous violence" that has bloodied the streets of the Sicilian capital.

The pontiff, who has previously denounced the mafia as "an aberrant phenomenon," was greeted by huge crowds as he drove through the city, the scene of vicious gangland struggles over the lucrative heroin trade.

"The deeds of barbarous violence that have bloodied the streets of this splendid city for too long offend human dignity," the Pope said in speech on his arrival in the city centre.

In the latest rash of murders, the bodies of a 15-year-old boy, his uncle and a family friend were found riddled with bullets near the famed cathedral of Monreale on the city's outskirts and a 17-year-old youth was shot dead outside the capital.

Hundreds of police lined the streets to protect the Pope, who was joined on his drive through the city by Palermo's crusading anti-mafia archbishop Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo.

Speaking in a palm tree-lined square near the spot where gunmen murdered Italy's top anti-mafia policeman and his young wife last September, the Pope attacked many of Sicily's ills.

He assailed "sub-human living conditions, discrimination against fundamental rights, social and economic inequalities — phenomena which go against justice, equality and social peace."

Earlier, the Pope visited the valley of blood and denounced as a "degradation" the conditions in which many victims of the 1968 earthquake still live 14 years after the disaster.

Fresh tension in Lisbon

LISBON (R) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes Saturday vetoed a new defence law, fuelling tension between the soldier president and Portugal's right wing government.

The law, which the government said was vital to bring Portugal into what he called the family of Western democracies following revision of the constitution this summer, transfers power over the armed forces firmly into the hands of the government.

Parliamentary speaker Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida said the president told him of his decision Saturday and the reasons for it would be given to parliament on Monday.

Earlier this month, Gen. Eanes warned in a television address which was critical of the government that he would make use of his power of veto in future.

Political sources said that because the defence law was passed with a two-thirds majority and constitutionally must be accepted if sent to the president a second time, Gen. Eanes' veto was no more than a critical gesture.

Parliament has five days to decide whether it wishes to modify the law before returning it to the president, who must promulgate it within a further five days.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ AK43
♥ 76
♦ J109
♣ 853

EAST
♠ 1087
♥ 3
♦ K542
♣ Q654

SOUTH
♠ QJ2
♥ AQJ109
♦ 87
♣ AK7

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
4 ♥ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Many contracts pivot around control of the hand. How you go about the play can depend on how many tricks you can afford to lose.

Because of his good five-card major suit and lack of a stopper in diamonds, South elected to open one heart rather than one no trump. Since his hand was worth only one forward-going bid, North chose to raise hearts rather than show his spades or describe his shape with a no trump response. South had an easy jump to four hearts—the superior game contract.

West led the king of diamonds and, in response to his partner's signal with the six, he continued with the ace

of diamonds and another. Declarer ruffed, and it might seem that declarer should bank his hopes on a trump finesse, using dummy's high spades as entries. But then declarer would have to lose a club, and he still might not make the contract, even if East had the king of hearts.

Since declarer can still afford to lose a trick, and since he can get rid of his club loser on spades, the safer way to make the contract is to simply concede a trick to the king of trumps. However, it would not do to continue with the ace of trumps and another—that would be fine if trumps were 3-2, but would lose to actual distribution. West would hold up one round. If declarer abandoned trumps, West would ruff a spade with his low trump; if declarer continued with a trump, West would win and force declarer's last trump with a diamond, and he would still score his low trump.

Declarer found the winning line—he led the queen of trumps from his hand. West refused to go up with the king, but declarer simply continued with the jack. If West won, he could not force declarer with a diamond—South would ruff in dummy. So West held up again. Now declarer cashed the ace of trumps and started on spades. Since West held three spades, declarer was able to discard his club loser on the fourth spade, and the contract was safe.

Reagan's arms strategy may not work, study says

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's plan for a build-up of U.S. conventional forces in Europe may not be adequate to ensure a successful defence against a Warsaw Pact invasion, according to a congressional study released here.

The congressional budget office study said the United States would have to spend nearly \$63 billion on NATO's non-nuclear build-up over the next five years to create a force large and powerful enough to withstand an invasion from East Europe.

Mr. Reagan has proposed \$37.6 billion for the purpose.

The study said the additional spending would be essential to achieve a troop ratio of one NATO soldier for every 1.5 Warsaw Pact soldiers, a ratio the U.S. army has said would be required to assure that the line of battle could be held.

NATO doctrine includes the threat to use tactical and medium range nuclear weapons if its conventional forces fail to stave off a non-nuclear attack by the Soviet Union and its allies.

The report strongly suggests that economic considerations will prevent a build-up of adequate conventional forces by the United States and its NATO allies.

The study says economic problems may prevent West European governments from meeting their commitment to increase annual defence spending by three per cent after inflation.

"Whereas the Congress would prefer to see our allies shoulder a larger share of the burden of defending NATO, economic realities may leave the major responsibility to the United States in the near term," the study says.

Far from seriously considering a \$63 billion build-up of conventional forces, the U.S. Congress is in fact carefully scrutinising the president's more modest programme, looking for cuts in order to reduce the federal deficit.

The supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, U.S. army Gen. Bernard Rogers, has been campaigning for a build-up of conventional forces so that early recourse to nuclear weapons would be avoided in the event of an invasion.

The general has said NATO could accomplish this goal with an annual spending increase on conventional weapons of as little as four or five per cent, after inflation, through 1990.

But the proposal was not warmly embraced in West European capitals, despite rising public opposition to nuclear arms.

Gen. Rogers said that the people of the alliance could have strong enough conventional forces to deter a Soviet attack in Europe for only \$11 each a year extra.

This would reduce NATO's dependence on using nuclear weapons to respond to a Soviet attack in Europe, Gen. Rogers said, and could eventually mean cutting the numbers of battlefield nuclear weapons stockpiled in Europe.

He said this could be achieved with only a four per cent rise in defence spending — one per cent more than NATO nations are already committed to.

"This would represent an additional sacrifice in the first year, 1983, of an average of \$11 for every man, woman and child in the European nations of the alliance," he said.

Gen. Rogers' ideas call for spy planes and satellites to feed details of enemy units and rear operations to ground forces which could direct advanced computer and laser guided missiles at them with pinpoint accuracy, according to military experts.

High-grade battlefield intelligence would be rapidly analysed at "fusing centres," one of which is already being tested in Europe.

The U.S. army is adopting new battle tactics for flexible, highly manoeuvrable defence in depth it believes will enhance its chances of stopping an attack in Europe.

Gen. Rogers stressed that there would be no intention to cut the numbers of medium and long range nuclear missiles with Warsaw Pact targets.

But NATO has 6,000 battlefield "nukes" stockpiled in Europe, including shells with less than a 30-kilometre range.

More Argentine graveyards come under public scrutiny

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina (R) — Argentine human rights groups said they have opened judicial inquiries into two more cemeteries believed to contain the bodies of hundreds of people secretly killed by security forces.

They told newsmen at this seaside resort 400 kilometres southeast of Buenos Aires, they had set in motion court investigations into the Parque cemetery in Mar Del Plata and another graveyard at the nearby port of Necocchea.

Some people at the press conference organised by the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CALS), one of Argentina's leading human rights organisations, said more than 300 unidentified bodies were buried at Mar del Plata and a further 50 at Necocchea.

Investigations are now taking place into 13 Argentine cemeteries suspected to contain the remains of some of the thousands of people who disappeared during the armed forces' "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas in the late 1970s.

In two of the cemeteries, investigating judges have already found the unidentified bodies of over 100 people registered in burial records as having been killed by the security forces in armed clashes.

Local human rights organisations say they believe many were simply executed.

The discovery of well over 1,000 graves, containing unidentified bodies buried after the military seized power in 1976 has prompted a public outcry in Argentina and abroad.

The Italian parliament has said it will send a commission to Buenos Aires shortly to investigate the conditions of the large Italian community in Argentina and the fate of over 300 people of Italian origin who disappeared during the anti-guerrilla campaign.

Spain, France and West Germany have also published lists of their nationals who have disappeared in Argentina in recent years.

Argentine politicians have been reluctant to get actively involved in human rights issues, but former President Arturo Frondizi has accused the forces of killing 40 prisoners in reprisal for a guerrilla bomb attack. He did not say when.

Meanwhile, the police chief of Mar del Plata and his deputy have been relieved of their duties, in a move reported to be linked with the torture of five youths in police cells earlier this year. Three policemen have already been arrested over the case.



Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, seen at Karachi airport in a wheelchair with her daughter Sanam Bhutto (right) before her departure for medical treatment in West Germany for cancer. (A.P. wirephoto).

Mrs. Bhutto vows victory before frenzied supporters

KARACHI (R) — The ailing widow of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said before leaving for medical treatment overseas early Saturday that she would return to score her highest victory in Pakistan.

"I will score the highest victory on my return," Mrs. Bhutto told reporters.

Mrs. Bhutto, leader of her husband's banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP), did not explain what her biggest victory would be or mention military ruler President Zia Ul Haq.

But she listed what she called three recent "victories" against the government — permission to go abroad, the transfer of her daughter Benazir from Larkana in Upper Sind to house arrest in Karachi, and now her own departure abroad for treatment.

In a message to the people of Pakistan, Mrs. Bhutto called on them to "continue your glorious struggle" for the revival of democracy in the country.

The former first lady, who was arrested several times by the military regime, said her thoughts would be with the eight-party opposition group in Pakistan called movement for restoration of democracy.

More than 10,000 people at Karachi airport raised anti-government slogans and showered rose petals on Mrs. Bhutto as she left for West Germany for treatment of suspected cancer.

A crowd of supporters gathered at midnight Friday Mrs. Bhutto's residence and took her in a huge motorcade of several hundred cars to Karachi airport despite martial law restrictions.

Frenzied admirers and workers of her banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) rushed forward as Mrs. Bhutto emerged from the large house which has been officially converted into a sub-jail because of the house arrest of her daughter Benazir.

The people raised slogans saying "Pakistan's future lies in Benazir," "Long live martyr Bhutto," "Wish early recovery of Begum Bhutto" and "Down with military government and military ruler Zia Ul Haq."

Mrs. Bhutto, 53, had waited three months before receiving government permission to go overseas for treatment of suspected lung cancer.

She was admitted to hospital last week after collapsing at home.

At the time she accused the government of delaying tactics so she would die without treatment.

Then the interior ministry announced that President Zia had agreed that she could go abroad for treatment not available in Pakistan.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had appealed to President Zia to allow Mrs. Bhutto to go abroad before the Pakistani leader visited New Delhi for talks with Mrs. Gandhi early this month.

Kremlin gears up for decisive changes in politburo hierarchy

By Richard Balmforth

MOSCOW (R) — Members of the Soviet Union's ruling bodies are getting ready to make more decisions on who will make up the country's leadership in the immediate post-Brezhnev era.

The most powerful post of Communist Party general secretary has been settled with the appointment of Yuri Andropov as successor to Leonid Brezhnev.

But a successor still has to be named for the other post held by Mr. Brezhnev, that of president.

Since Mr. Brezhnev, who died on Nov. 10, was both party chief and head of state, there is nothing to prevent Mr. Andropov, 66, from performing the same dual role.

But Mr. Brezhnev's election as president in June 1977 made him the first Soviet leader to hold the two posts and it also followed a steady accumulation of power over a long period of time.

The consensus among observers of the Kremlin political scene is that Mr. Andropov, after just over a week as party chief, may not command the support with others in the Kremlin to win the presidency.

He may also not wish to take on a job involving a hectic and time-consuming series of ceremonial functions that could complicate the early days of his consolidation of power as party chief.

Gromyko in line

Many Western diplomats see a ready-made candidate for the post in 73-year-old Andrei Gromyko, whose 25 years as foreign minister make him suited to a post that involves meeting heads of state and welcoming foreign delegations.

Opponents of this theory, however, say Mr. Gromyko has become almost indispensable as foreign minister and Mr. Andropov may want to maintain him in this role, particularly if Moscow is considering adjustments to foreign policy.

If no decision can be reached among the leadership before next session, First Vice-President Vasily Kuznetsov may be moved up into the post which in effect he has been filling since Mr. Brezhnev's death.

But aged 81 and distinctly frail, Mr. Kuznetsov would be very much a compromise candidate.

Either way, in keeping with traditional Soviet practice, there will be no hint of discord when the Supreme Soviet session opens on Tuesday.

This time, significant changes within the composition of the politburo—the central committee's "inner cabinet"—are almost bound to take place.

These will provide clues as to how Mr. Andropov is consolidating his power and indicate whether any rivalries still exist after his appointment by a special central committee session on Nov. 12.

But Western diplomats were split in their opinion as to whether Mr. Andropov will be able to go ahead with a major shakeup in the politburo's ranks or whether for the time being he will confine himself to more modest changes.

To the extent that anything can be certain in the secret world of Kremlin politics, the departure of politburo veteran Andrei Kirilenko, 76, is definitely in prospect.

Mr. Kirilenko's portrait had already vanished from public view several days before Mr. Brezhnev's death and, though he was seen at the funeral and lying-in-state, he stood apart from the politburo and his political career is clearly over.

China denies involvement in narcotics

PEKING (R) — China will never allow its territory to be used as a transit point for international drug trafficking, a foreign ministry spokesman said Saturday.

He had been asked to comment on charges by a U.S. Congressman that heroin from the infamous "golden triangle" in Indochina was passing through China.

William Hughes, chairman of the House of Representatives' subcommittee on crime, told a press conference in Thailand this week the heroin could be smuggled easily in and out of China because of lack of surveillance by the Chinese authorities.

Western narcotics experts believe there is a "Chinese connection" through Yunnan province, which adjoins the "golden triangle" straddling the borders of Laos, Burma and Thailand.

Iraqis ready to stop any Iranian attack

NEW YORK — Lt. Gen. Hishan Abah, commander of the Iraqi Tenth Corps deployed in Fakh, Iraq, told visiting American correspondents he was confident that any Iranian attempt to drive deep into Iraq would fail.

There have been several attacks of late, and last week the Iraqis claimed to have driven six miles into Iran in this general area. But, the corps commander said, the Iraqis have only been able to push four kilometres forward and create a salient that is "not tactically important." He said his forces were "definitely going to push them out."

The general's confidence seems well placed. The Iraqi positions are very strong in this area where the Tenth Corps is holding a front 80 kilometres long.

Iraq is in a static, defensive war, in this sector at least. The same pattern has been followed in the Mandali area northeast of Baghdad. Iraqi artillery broke up an Iranian attack there Tuesday night but there was no counterattack.

Iraqi commanders are puzzled by their enemy's choice of Mandali for a continuing series of attacks because the Iranian front there is not supported by a road network. Their belief, shared by Western analysts in Baghdad, is that the Iraqis face serious logistical difficulties whenever they mount an attack.

— The New York Times

Saudi doctor testifies at British inquest

LEEDS, England (R) — A Saudi pathologist told an inquest into the death of British nurse Helen Smith she may have been pushed when she fell from the sixth floor balcony.

Pathologist Mohammad Kheir said Dutch seaman Johannes Otten, who was found dead beside Miss Smith outside the block, may also have been pushed from the balcony after an illegal drinks-party in May 1979.

The Saudi authorities said the couple died accidentally in a fall but Miss Smith's father Ronald says his daughter was murdered.

Mr. Smith's three-year campaign for a full official inquiry into the case has become headline news in Britain.

Forensic scientist Michael Green, who carried out a post mortem examination on Miss Smith's body in June 1980, told the inquest the body showed signs of having been beaten or raped.

Dr. Kheir, who carried out the first post mortem examination on Miss Smith, who was 23, said he issued a certificate giving the cause of death as neurological shock due to bone fractures and internal haemorrhage.

He said he translated his post mortem report from Arabic into English for the British Consul in Jeddah in Dec. 1981 and he denied a suggestion by a lawyer for Mr. Smith that he had missed out a page of the report in his translation.

Danish pathologist Joergen Dalgaard, who said he had examined Miss Smith's body in Dec. 1980 at her father's request, told the inquest she probably died several minutes after having a brain haemorrhage caused by a blow to the head.

Mr. Dalgaard said one head injury, which he described as very important, showed that appeared to be blood. This must have been caused by something like a blow from an open hand, he said. It was unlikely to have been caused by a bottle or a piece of wood and was definitely not caused by a fall from a height, he added.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bogota announces amnesty for rebels

BOGOTA (R) — Colombian President Belisario Betancur has signed into law a parliamentary granting amnesty to the country's estimated 4,000 leftist guerrillas the government announced in statement. The amnesty bill, voted by congress earlier this week, the latest attempt by the conservative government of Mr. Betancur to end political violence, goes into force Saturday when a first of some 300 imprisoned guerrillas are expected to be set free.

SAS men reportedly operate in Argentina

LONDON (R) — A newspaper said Saturday elite British commandos are operating in Argentina to minimise any danger Britain's Falklands garrison poses by French-made planes and Exocet missiles being sent to Buenos Aires. The right-wing Daily Express said four men of the Special Air Services (SAS) were in radio contact with the Falkland capital, Port Stanley, and warned of any danger of attack. British Defence Ministry spokesman said he could not comment on SAS activities or intelligence matters.

Pershing-2 makes successful flight

WASHINGTON (R) — The troubled Pershing-2 missile made its first successful test flight Friday. The White Sands missile range, New Mexico, the U.S. army said. An army spokesman in Washington said the missile, due to be deployed in Western Europe in Dec. 1983, completed its 16-kilometre course over the range in flawless fashion. The success followed a failure in its first test, July 22 and several postponements of its second test.

Child wins lawsuit against his parents

TORONTO (R) — A four-year-old boy who sued his parents through his grandmother after filing on rusty nails at his home, is paid 10 million dollars (\$8 million) in instalments until he is 17. Adrian Cerasia suffered brain damage after infection set in at the front part of his skull was removed. He will require special attention for the rest of his life. Adrian's legal suit was launched through a clause in his parents' home insurance policy which covers injuries caused by an accident, and around the home. The insurance company decided to settle before the case went to court.

Tennis star wins palimony suit

LOS ANGELES (R) — A superior court judge has thrown out "palimony" suit for financial support brought against tennis star Billie Jean King by her former lover, Marilyn Barnett. Judge Sara Radin, at a brief hearing, ruled in favour of Mrs. King after her husband, sports promoter Larry King, who was also named in the suit, Miss Barnett, 34, a hairdresser, claimed in the suit that she and Mrs. King, 38, became intimate in 1972. She asked for \$500,000 house and financial support for life. Mrs. King admitted she had a lesbian relationship with Miss Barnett, but that the affair had been over for some time.

Australian embassy clerk pleads guilty to stealing

WASHINGTON (R) — Former Australian embassy clerk John L. Cowling has pleaded guilty to stealing \$671,802 from the embassy. Appearing before U.S. district court judge Barrington Parker Cowling said he took the money to show his employers how easy it was to use the embassy's billing system to steal. Judge Parker, who set sentencing for Dec. 16, told Cowling: "It's reasonable to expect you're going to serve some time." Cowling admitted establishing a bank account in Washington in the name of E. Systems Inc. of St. Petersburg, Florida, a supplier of communications equipment to the embassy, and of diverting embassy payments to the bank account.